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## COAL MONOPOLY'S PLEAS DENOUNCED BY W. JETT LAUCK

Anthracite Operators Putting  
Out Poor Excuse for Not  
Reducing Prices, Declares  
Railroad Consulting Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"The suspicion that the public is the victim of a gigantic 'coal trust,' as real a monopoly as any which was dissolved by anti-trust legislation, is being voiced here with increasing frequency by legislators, economic experts and labor officials alike. Facts that are declared to be incontrovertible evidence of such a monopoly in the anthracite industry have been collected by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the railroad unions and former secretary of the War Labor Board, in the course of an investigation of the industry.

"There will never be any substantial relief to the consumer until constructive reforms are instituted which will break down and turn to the public benefit the present exploiting alliance between anthracite coal carrying railroads, coal producing companies and coal sales companies," declared Mr. Lauck in discussing the situation yesterday.

### Operators' Excuses Poor

Mr. Lauck denounced roundly the anthracite operators who have refused to hear public demands for lower retail prices, insisting that they have cut margins of profit down to the last possible cent and are taking actual losses because of the refusal of consumers during the last six months to buy coal except as actually needed. Pleas of hard times, increased production costs, unsettled market and such alleged hindrances to "normalcy" in the anthracite industry, are poor excuses at best, said Mr. Lauck, when examined in the light of actual figures on production costs and profit margins, are not even plausible.

The crux of the situation Mr. Lauck finds in an alleged single ownership of all branches of the industry—mines, sales companies, and agents of transportation. Under such a condition, domestic "buyers' strikes" and foreign competition are alike vain hopes for relieving the situation. The only remedy, he said, is to break down the monopoly by selling business at the old stand, "the man who, with the coming of winter, must have coal for heating his house or running his industrial plant, has no alternative but to 'dig down' for the price demanded by retailers. Out of this market price, which at present averages about \$15 a ton in the eastern states, comes the margin of profit to producer and sales agent, railroad, and retailer. The average production cost of a ton of coal, based upon recent official data, is approximately \$2.70 a ton, to be divided among the operators, the sales companies, and the anthracite roads.

### What Statistics Disclose

Statistics collected by Mr. Lauck during his investigation "give the lie," he declared, to operators who shift the responsibility for continued high prices to increased labor and production costs. In December, 1918, a survey of the industry made by the Federal Trade Commission, since enjoined by the operators from further investigations, showed the total f.o.b. mine cost to be \$4.72. The only increases in production cost since then are the 17 per cent wage increase in 1920, and at a liberal estimate, a 35 per cent increase in general expenses, which has probably dropped with the lowered cost of supplies during the last few months.

Allowing \$6.30 as present f.o.b. mine cost, production costs have increased since 1918, \$1.58 a ton. The operators are receiving, however, \$2.59 a ton more as sales realization than they did in 1918. These statistics, according to Mr. Lauck, show the specious claims of the operators that they are at the mercy of economic conditions to be generalizations, unsupported by cold facts.

### Production Figures

Other factors put forward as hindrances to price reductions are instability of output due to industrial depression halting demand and high freight rates. Figures on cumulative production for each year from 1913 to the present, however, show that production has shown very small variations for the period, and that it is continuing at an apparently normal rate in the present year, 53,500,000 tons having been produced by the end of July.

High freight rates, while they are undoubtedly a factor in keeping up market prices of coal, according to Mr. Lauck, hold that position with the consent and desire of the coal companies.

"In order fully to disclose the extent of the profiteering which has characterized the anthracite industry, the earnings of the anthracite railroads, as well as the profits of their subsidiary mining companies must be considered," he said. "The practical identity of the anthracite carriers and the mining companies has resulted in huge profits being taken both in the production and in the distribution of

anthracite. In either case the profits go eventually into the coffers of the railroads."

The facts were summarized by Mr. Lauck as follows:

1. The anthracite railroad coal companies control 80 per cent of the commercial production of coal, and are in turn controlled by the eight important anthracite-carrying roads.

2. The freight charges for the transportation of anthracite are from two and one-half to three times the operating cost of transportation, and are highly remunerative. They comprise from 8 per cent to 60 per cent of the total freight revenues of the anthracite carriers. They have made possible the payment of immense dividends.

"It is a well substantiated fact," declared Mr. Lauck, "that the anthracite coal supply of the country is in the hands of a combine, consisting of seven agencies of monopoly. This combine is sufficiently strong at present to keep prices at the desired level, rendering them insensitive to economic laws of supply and demand.

### Larger Profits in Sight

"The profits of the anthracite railroads have been much higher than those of other roads of the United States, and with the recent increase in freight rates will be even greater. It is entirely conservative to say that the present rates charged for transporting a ton of coal from the mines to Philadelphia will yield a profit of at least \$1. based on figures made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago. An analysis of the profits of seven of the large anthracite-producing companies showed that for the three years, 1912-14, they made an average profit of approximately \$29,000,000, while during the period 1916-18 they averaged more than \$55,500,000 a year, an increase of 90 per cent. One of the coal-sales companies has regularly paid 20 per cent yearly dividends, and another, since its organization in 1910, has paid 300 per cent in dividends and has accumulated a surplus of more than 90 per cent of its entire capital stock in addition.

### Legislation Necessary

"The only hope for the public lies in action from Congress. The anthracite industry should be treated as a public utility, and operated on a cost-of-service basis in the public interest, safeguards being made for the reasonable and proper rights of Labor and Capital employed in the industry. This can be accomplished by legislative enactment analogous to that under which the railroads are now operating—the so-called 'transportation act' of 1920. Preliminary to this general legislation, measures should be taken to have the Interstate Commerce Commission establish just and reasonable rates on anthracite coal to tide over the rates were even excessive before the increase granted in 1920. A proper adjustment of these rates, by the most conservative estimate, would save the consumers of hard coal at least \$100,000,000 a year, and would result in the reduction of a corresponding amount from the illegitimate profits of the anthracite coal monopoly."

## TROOPS SEVERELY PUNISH MOLPAHS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Wednesday)—The military operations in the Malabar district are progressing satisfactorily and the detachment relieving Malaparam severely defeated the Molpah rebels, who lost 400. A company of the Dorset Infantry inflicted 500 casualties in a second engagement on the railway at Pattambi, where the rebels, well armed with rifles largely captured from police stations, displayed great bravery. Martial law has been extended to five areas. Major-General Burnett-Stuart is in command. The chief feature of the rebellion is the religious war. Fierce attacks have been made against the Hindus, and every temple in the Ernad zone has been razed, but the rebels were deterred from attacking Ponnani by the threat of a bombardment from a warship. A riot of mill hands at Madras was promptly suppressed when the police opened fire.

### BERLIN ARRANGES PAYMENTS

NEW YORK, New York.—The German Government, through its fiscal agents in this country, anticipated further reparations obligations to the Allies due yesterday.

According to well-informed banking interests representing the Berlin Government, these payments, which are variously estimated at \$85,000,000 to \$100,000,000, have already been deposited with the agents of the British, French and Belgian governments in this city.

## COMMON SCHEME FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

International Commission Is First  
to Inquire Into the Control  
of Distribution and the Co-  
ordination of Relief Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Two subcommittees have been appointed by the International Commission for the Relief of Russia and they met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay. One of them heard Walter Lyman Brown, the American delegate representing the Hoover Relief Mission, delegated as an observer by the United States Government. The full commission will continue its meetings during the week and hopes quickly to frame a common scheme coordinating the various activities. One thing recognized by the body set up by the Supreme Council at the last Paris conference is the necessity for speed, but it must be subordinated to clear, practical plans, which are by no means yet ready.

Indeed, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in conversation with a prominent official found that there is some pessimism and the possibilities of coping immediately with the situation should not be put too high. What has to be remembered, according to this expert, is that the same conditions may prevail next year as well as this year, and, principally it will be to restore better conditions next year to which efforts will be directed.

### Transport Essential

This does not mean that nothing can be done. A great deal can be done, but it will be inadequate until arrangements respecting transports, which will take some time, can be made. In diplomatic circles it is feared that the reported arrest of the members of the Pan-Russian committee of Moscow shows that the Soviets will endeavor to keep the distribution of relief in their own hands, thus retaining the supreme authority which the Russians will have every reason to desire.

Under the presidency of J. J. B. F. Noulens, former French Ambassador in Russia, who insisted upon the non-political character of the operations, the Paris commission decided that its primary duty was to ascertain exactly what Russian provinces are affected, to determine the extent of the needs of each district and discover precisely what means the commission possesses. Importance was attached to the possibility of inducing the peasants in Russia, who have a surplus of grain which they will not release except against a corresponding value in goods, to cooperate in the work. Detailed study is therefore essential and until there is fuller information no firm plans can be drawn.

One subcommittee composed of members of each delegation is therefore charged to inquire in what conditions the control of distribution can be exercised and what resources are available. The other subcommittee is for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the organizations. It was the intention of the Supreme Council that the Inter-allied Commission should form the nucleus of a great international commission on which should be represented all states, neutral and perhaps enemy, besides the Red Cross and principal bodies, including if possible, the Hoover organization.

### Investigation to Be Made

There will be sent to Russia a number of delegates to make an investigation and enter into negotiations. It is understood that the presence of Mr. Brown indicates that the Hoover mission means to work in close cooperation with the European nations.

While the Russian emigrés express gratitude they are on the whole extremely doubtful whether the Bolsheviks can be trusted. They are of opinion that they will keep a tight hand on any food stocks and will take care that they control reparations. There is no doubt that the Soviets are particularly suspicious of Russians who may seek to return as advisers and interpreters, and these suspicions may make it impossible to send men familiar with the country into Russia.

Although there now appears to be harmony between the different groups and different countries there is also the danger that friction will be caused by doubts concerning the political or commercial motives of each other. An immense job has been undertaken, and it is advisable not to underestimate the difficulties, which are enormous.

## STEAMSHIPS WAIT TO LAND ALIENS

NEW YORK, New York.—Three steamships, carrying immigrant passengers, from countries of which the admissible quota for August has been filled, were at anchor yesterday, off the New York three-mile limit waiting midnight and the advent of September 1 before coming into the harbor.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Peace reigns in Mesopotamia. The start the new kingdom has had under Emir Faisal augurs well for the absence of intertribal rivalry which has been so prevalent in the past. It justifies the plan followed by Britain of aiding the Arab states to stand alone, so that they may be able to revive their old culture and the glories of the race. This plan has been applied with equal success to the Hedjaz, a country which borders the Red Sea, under King Hussein; to Transjordan, a state between Palestine and the Arabian desert, under Abdullah, his son; and to the Emirate of Nejd, under Sultan Bin Saud. It is hoped that as time goes on the inhabitants of Kurdistan will accept union with Mesopotamia.

Entente officers are taking charge of affairs in Burgenland, the section of Hungary given to Austria under the terms of the Trianon Treaty. The Budapest Government is to be asked to assist in the transfer. In the opinion of Czech-Slovakian observers there is not the slightest prospect of an alarming situation developing over the obstinacy shown by the Magyars in yielding up the territory. If the resistance were continued it is said the little entente could call adequate forces to deal with the situation, immediately upon receiving a request to do so from the allied powers.

With the object of placing before the United States Government the vital necessity for suspending American claims against Austria, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, the Finance Minister, has applied to the Washington Government for permission to enter the country. Such application is necessary, as the peace treaty between the two countries has not been ratified.

Hopes are expressed in Paris that a common scheme will soon be framed to coordinate the various activities for the relief of Russia. At the same time it is pointed out that while speed is one of the aims of the International Commission it must be subordinated to clear practical plans which are not yet ready. The same conditions may prevail next year and it is principally to restore better conditions than that efforts will be directed, although the need for doing something now will not be overlooked. Two subcommittees are at work in Paris on various phases of the problem.

A new cabinet is being formed in Czechoslovakia. It will be the fourth government of the republic and will succeed a ministry that consisted of a mixture of military and commercial. In its first session the new cabinet will be faced with the problem of the relations of church and state, the Socialists demanding separation of the two and the clericals opposing them.

According to the preliminary findings of the joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry the vital necessity of the farmers at the present time is for some form of intermediate credit for production and marketing purposes. A plan for the establishment of such an extensive, self-sustaining agency will be recommended when the commission presents its report to Congress in January.

In bringing complaint against the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and 11 other motion picture firms, the Federal Trade Commission charges the existence of a cinema trust exerting control in all corners of the globe. Unfair competition in violation of the anti-trust law is declared to have been employed against rival companies. The respondents are given 30 days in which to answer the charges.

Facts declared to establish beyond a doubt the existence of an anthracite coal monopoly in the United States are made public in a statement by W. Jett Lauck, railroad consulting economist. He declares the alliance between anthracite coal carrying railroads, coal producing companies and coal sales companies must be broken before the consumer can expect any substantial relief from the present high prices.

The Governor of West Virginia has been notified officially by the Secretary of War that if federal troops are used in Mingo it will be to restore peace in the most prompt way, the problem being regarded by the military as "purely tactical." Secretary Weeks adds that he hopes the use of troops will not be necessary. Labor leaders, on the other hand, declare that they will welcome the arrival of the troops.

Pleasure is expressed by prohibition enforcement officials in Washington over the address by Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, yesterday before the American Bar Association meeting in Cincinnati. Mr. Daugherty there made the declaration that while good citizens might still debate the wisdom of a law there was only one course of conduct open to them, obedience to the law while it existed. This is interpreted to mean that every effort will be made by the Department of Justice to see that the prohibition law is enforced.

The reported action by the Supreme Court of Mexico in protecting the title to oil lands held by an American company is regarded in Washington as indicating a possibility of solving other questions which have delayed the recognition of the present Mexican Government by the Government of the United States.

## MINGO PROBLEM "PURELY TACTICAL"

Secretary of War Says If Troops  
Are Used It Will Be to Restore  
Peace and Order in the Most  
Effective and Prompt Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Governor of West Virginia has been notified officially by the Secretary of War of the purpose of the government in sending federal troops into West Virginia, if it becomes necessary to employ them at the expiration of the time set by the President in his proclamation issued on Tuesday. Reports from Governor Morgan and from other sources in the disturbed area indicated that conditions yesterday were practically unchanged from those prevailing on the day before. If it is necessary to proclaim federal martial law it will apply only to Kanawha, Fayette, Boone, Logan and Mingo counties.

The letter of Secretary Weeks was as follows:

"My dear Governor:

"You have received the President's proclamation ordering the insurrectionary element in West Virginia to retire peacefully to their homes by noon on September 1, 1921. I am sending Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, the bearer of this letter, with instructions to report to me the extent to which the order of the President is obeyed. In case it becomes necessary to send federal troops this office is designated to command them. May I ask that you will afford him every possible assistance and cooperation in the way of offices, stenographers, and clerks, quarters, transportation, etc.

"I very earnestly hope that it may not become necessary to employ federal troops. If they are used it will be to restore peace and order in the most effective and prompt way. The problem will be regarded by the military authorities purely as a tactical one."

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Secretary of War from Governor Morgan:

"Major Thompson from Fort Benjamin Harrison went up Coal River on special train last night. Will return here at noon. Skirmish firing began at 7 o'clock this morning on Blair Mountain and continued for an hour. When suspended, armed men continued to mobilize in Kanawha Valley during night, commanding automobiles and conveying dynamite and other explosives up Lens Creek to trouble zone. At 11 o'clock today 1000 men gathered near Marmet, making declarations they will not disperse until martial law is declared and that they intend to force same. Also threaten to blow up troop trains."

Maj. C. F. Thompson is the military intelligence officer for that district.

It was said here yesterday that federal martial law had not been proclaimed in any state since Reconstruction days. Ordinarily, in case of disturbance calling for extraordinary measures, the state authorities have taken action. President Cleveland proclaimed martial law in Chicago for the protection of the United States mails when the Governor of the State refused to take action necessary to that end.

"Labor," the organ of the railroad labor organizations, said in its issue yesterday:

"The miners should welcome the advent of federal troops. They know that when a similar condition prevailed in Colorado a few years ago the arrival of United States soldiers put a quietus to the rule of gunmen and brought an end to the war that had been waged by mine guards in the uniform of state militiamen. All the miners want is a fair deal and no favors."

"The most accurate account of the

West Virginia situation was given by Capt. Heber Blankenhorn, when he called at the office of Labor Tuesday of this week after a visit to the war zone, where he made a personal investigation.

"I joined the miners' army on its march from Marmet, a little town 10 miles out of Charleston, the state capital.

"The men were told that federal troops would probably arrive within a day or two, a detachment being in readiness to move from Columbus, Ohio. This appeared to pacify the marchers and they agreed to turn back."

"The one instance where a conflict occurred between miners and the state constabulary was at Beach Creek, when a comparatively small group was attempting to reach the main army at Madison. It was reported that in this skirmish four miners had been wounded, and five of the state constables were captured and made prisoner. The state constabulary is composed chiefly of Baldwin-Felts gunmen in the employ of the operatives.

"The situation as it presented itself to me is that a general uprising has occurred in five counties to restore civil and constitutional rights. The army been to mobilize at Marmet was comprised wholly of miners, but was later joined by many citizens who believed that something must be done to arouse the people of the United States to the terrible conditions in this region."

## DELAY OF AUSTRIAN RELIEF DEPLORED

Finance Minister, After Sounding  
Paris and London as to the  
Ter Meulen Credit Scheme,  
Plans to Visit America

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The application of the Ter Meulen international credit scheme, for the relief of the almost destitute population of Austria, has been delayed so long from various causes, that it would seem to have fallen into abeyance. The chief reason advanced for this delay is the action of Austria, in allowing plebiscites to be taken with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the people for union with Germany, aroused doubt as to the advisability under the circumstances of proceeding with the credit scheme.

Be that as it may, the Austrian Government declares nothing has been heard of the matter since May last, and that nothing is likely to be heard of it while ground remains for the argument advanced by France, Italy and Great Britain, that nothing can be done until America on her part has suspended her lien on Austrian assets.

Dr. Ferdinand Grim, the Austrian Finance Minister, has been to Paris and is now in London with the object of ascertaining the feeling in France and in this country with regard to putting into operation the international credit scheme as it applies to Austria. Both in London and Paris it is understood Dr. Grim's inquiries have been favorably received, and it now remains to get the views of America. It is the impression in Austrian circles that the Mellon bill, which is understood to deal primarily with foreign credits and which has met with some delay in the United States House of Representatives, is holding up any decision relating to the lifting of the American lien on Austrian assets.

Grave disappointment has been expressed in Austria at the continued delay, and with a view to placing in person before the American Government the views of Austria of lifting its lien, Dr. Grim has applied to the United States Government for a permit to enter the country (such being necessary, as the peace treaty between America and Austria has not yet been ratified).

It will still be necessary to maintain

## BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR MESOPOTAMIA UNDER EMIR FEISUL

New State of Irak Is Inaugurated  
Under Happy Conditions—  
Emir Unopposed as Other  
Claimants to Throne Withdraw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The new State of Irak, of which Emir Feisal has been recently crowned King, was inaugurated under the happiest of auspices. The entire country is in a peaceful condition and the fact that Emir Feisal was unopposed, other claimants having withdrawn in his favor, augurs well for the absence of intertribal rivalry, which in the past has been so prevalent amongst the Arabs. Emir Feisal had a powerful competitor in the Nagib, or Mayor, of Baghdad, who is exceedingly influential and has done much to establish Emir Feisal's regime.

In addition there was Emir Bin Saud, Sultan of Nejd. Emir Bin Saud was proclaimed Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies last May before a large and representative conference of tribal chiefs, notables and prominent inhabitants of that territory, and he has now intimated his acceptance of the decision of the people of Irak and the British Government in regard to the choice of Emir Feisal as King and desires to maintain friendly relations with the new State over which Emir Feisal is ruler.

### Two Policies Open

Two policies were open to be adopted by the British Government toward the Arab race. One policy was that of keeping them divided and of discouraging their national aspirations by setting up administrations of local notables in each particular province or city and exerting government influence over them through jealousies of one tribe against another. That is the policy which the French have adopted in Syria and was the method used by the Turks in maintaining their dominion over the Arabs and Bedouins.

Great Britain, however, has adopted the alternative policy of building up as large an Arab state as possible, and leaving them to manage their own affairs. There has thus been established a kingdom of Hedjaz, bordering on the Red Sea, under King Hussein, the Trans-Jordanian state, under the Emir Abdullah, and the Arabian desert, under his son Emir Abdullah, the Emirate of Nejd under the Sultan, Emir Bin Saud, and Irak or Mesopotamia under the rulership of Emir Feisal, younger brother of Emir Abdullah.

Britain's plan throughout has been to aid these Arab states to stand alone, so that they can revive the old culture and glories of the Arab race. At the same time this policy reduces British commitments and enables them to discharge their obligations under the mandate of the League of Nations. That Emir Bin Saud should cooperate in this end avor is of the utmost importance, for the peoples of Nejd are powerful nomadic tribes living on a plateau in the center of the Arabian desert.

### British Troops Necessary

The bulk of Emir Bin Saud's followers belong to the Wahabi sect, established by Abd El Wahabi, which professes a life of exceeding austerity. These tribesmen are intolerant, well-armed and bloodthirsty and have formerly constituted a danger to the Indian pilgrims to Mecca and Medina. Under arrangements made by Sir Percy Cox, Emir Bin Saud is receiving an annual subsidy of £60,000 from the British Government. This expenditure is well worth while, so long as he retains control over this nomadic and predatory tribe which is under his influence.

It will still be necessary to maintain 12 battalions of British and Indian infantry in Mesopotamia to reinforce the army, which Feisal is raising. To the north-west of Mesopotamia there is inside that State and still within the British mandate the territory of Kurdistan. This Kurdistan district is administered by Sir Percy Cox, British High Commissioner. The Kurd prefers to rule himself under the guidance and advice of the British administration rather than place himself under Arab rule.

It is hoped that as time goes on, after the established government has proved a success, the people of southern Kurdistan will accept a union with Irak. At present Kurdistan is somewhat disturbed owing to the machinations of the Kamalists Turks, and it is stated that they may try to form an independent government at Rowanduz, but such disturbances are likely to continue so long as the Greek campaign is prosecuted against the Turks. For that reason it is hoped that peace will soon be reached in the Anatolian struggle. It is not believed, however, that these disturbances will constitute any very grave threat to Emir Feisal's kingdom.

### Final Draft of Mandate

The final draft of the mandate for Mesopotamia (Irak) has now been issued. It agrees in essentials with the original publication, but the following changes are noted: In Art. 1 a clause is inserted stating that the organic law shall be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations

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for approval and shall as soon as possible be published by it. In Art. II of the use of local forces is placed in the hands of the Mesopotamian Government, which may not employ them otherwise than for the maintenance of order and for the defense of its territories except with the consent of the mandatory.

A new article, No. XVI, has been added, stating that "nothing in this mandate shall prevent the mandatory from establishing a system of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas in Mesopotamia as may be considered suitable." Art. XX is also new and provides for the Council of the League of Nations making such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the event of the termination of the mandate for securing under the guarantee of the League that the Mesopotamian Government will fully honor the financial obligations legally incurred by the mandatory during the period of the mandate, including the rights of public servants to pensions or gratuities.

## MAGYARS LOATH TO YIELD BURGENLAND

Though Hungarian Government Repudiates All Responsibility Transfer of Territory to Austria Is Being Resisted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The transfer of the territory known as Burgenland, or western Hungary, is being openly resisted by Hungarians and the Austrian gendarmerie advancing to take over Burgenland from the allied commission has met with stout resistance. For some time the Hungarians have been endeavoring to open negotiations with the Austrian Government with a view to retaining possession of the important town of Oedenburg, but the Austrians have maintained the attitude that the territory in question was in the hands of the Allies and an alteration of the terms should be made through the allied commission.

According to recent reports the Hungarians have now surrounded Oedenburg and refused to hand it over. If such is the case it is pointed out that as the Austrians are hopelessly outnumbered there are all the possibilities for another Zolovskoi coup.

Meantime the threat of raising an economic barrier between Austria and Hungary is being put into effect, although the Horthy Government repudiates all responsibility either for the presence of the irregular troops round Oedenburg or the refusal on the part of merchants to allow foodstuffs to enter Austria. The entire officers are now taking charge of affairs in the disturbed district, and representations will be made to the Hungarian Government to assist in the peaceful handing over to Austria of the territory in question.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Magyar obstinacy and reluctance to hand over Burgenland to Austria in accordance with the Trianon Treaty will not be maintained, according to Tsecho-Slovakian observers, and there is not the slightest prospect of an alarming situation developing. This confidence is founded on the knowledge that the little entente can call adequate forces into the field to deal with any government likely to upset the balance of peace in southeastern Europe if the entente powers felt compelled to request it to do so. The Magyars are fully aware of this.

Moreover the Inter-Allied Commission has taken a firm stand, and the Magyar Government has disowned the irregular bands which are preventing the transfer of Burgenland territory to Austria, thus making it easier for Austrian troops to be employed to deal with the situation. These facts are sufficient, Tsecho-Slovakian authorities consider, to warrant optimism regarding an early solution of the present difficulty.

The presidents of Austria and of Tsecho-Slovakia met at Hallstadt recently and discussed the Burgenland affair and other matters affecting the interest of their respective countries. According to a statement of John Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, before the Austrian Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, he met Dr. Benes, the Tsecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, during September, and at this meeting the questions already discussed by the two presidents will, it is hoped, be definitely solved.

## PACIFIC SQUADRONS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office SAN FRANCISCO, California—Pacific fleet battle squadrons seven and eight, composed of the super-dreadnaughts New Mexico, Idaho, Mississippi, Texas, New York, and Tennessee, arrived in San Francisco Bay on August 25, for a 12-day stay in the harbor. The New Mexico, flagship of the fleet, carried Admiral E. W. Eberle, commander of the Pacific fleet. There are 10,000 bluejackets on board, and all have been given shore leave for several days while in the harbor. The total tonnage of the fleet is approximately 200,000. It is the largest fleet gathered here for a number of years.

The other squadron of the Pacific fleet, consisting of the superdreadnaughts Nevada, Arizona and Oklahoma, arrived on August 27, making the largest armada ever assembled by the United States in the Pacific and the largest fleet ever to be gathered in a Pacific coast port of this country. All the battleships successfully passed their tests on the way down from Bremerton, Washington.

## OBEDIENCE TO LAW ONLY COURSE OPEN

Statutes Must Be Upheld as Long as They Exist by All Good Citizens, Attorney-General Tells Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition enforcement officials here are pleased with the speech delivered yesterday by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, when he told the American Bar Association, in Cincinnati, that "good citizens may debate as to the wisdom of a law, but there is only one course of conduct, and that is obedience to the law while it exists."

Although the Attorney-General did not stress upholding of the Eighteenth Amendment as the main point of his address, his vigorous declarations for law enforcement as against various concepts of "individual liberty" are held to apply particularly to prohibition enforcement. He admitted that a good citizen, although he might be opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment or similar legislation in the state constitutions, would necessarily support the enforcement of the law as a part of the constitutional and statutory law of the land.

Government's Standpoint "From the standpoint of the government," said Mr. Daugherty, "the only sound view is that of law enforcement. 'Whatever differences of opinion exist in the views as to the wisdom of some of these laws can be of no concern to the agencies for law enforcement. The executive department cannot make the laws. It is equally true that it cannot nullify laws. To refuse or to neglect to enforce a valid enactment of the legislative department of government, or to enforce it mechanically or halfheartedly or to wink at its violation, is without justification on any sound theory of government. Those who ask it or expect it not only contribute to lawlessness but destroy the basis upon which their own security rests. Our safety and happiness lie in obedience to law by every man, woman and child within the domain of our Republic, and no one can undermine respect for law without being, to that extent, an enemy to law and order government."

The address of the Attorney-General is uncompromising. It leaves no middle ground, officials here pointed out. His declaration, "My duty is clear—as long as I am responsible head of the Department of Justice the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the government which I am at liberty to call to my command"—is pointed to as placing Mr. Daugherty unequivocally on the side of the forces who are working for enforcement of the Volstead act in its complete sense and who have opposed any letting down of the bars through misinterpretation of the law.

### "Personal Liberty" Plea

Mr. Daugherty said in part: "Another subject that undermines respect for law, especially prominent at the present time, is an erroneous theory of personal liberty under our constitutional system. This controversy is as old as government itself. It has been asserted with especial vigor recently owing to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to the amendments in the various state constitutions, and because of legislation on the same subject by Congress and the various state legislatures."

"The question of the limitation of personal liberty is, in the first instance, a question of political philosophy and not of law. The advocates of personal liberty have ranged all the way from those who favor the widest measure of license to the individual to do as he pleased, on the one hand, to those who would restrict the individual by the most puritanic standards, on the other hand. Every one has a right to advocate any view that he pleases on this subject. However, when public sentiment has crystallized into law, there can be no question as to the duty of good citizens with reference thereto. They may still debate as to the wisdom of the law, but there is only one course of conduct and that is obedience to the law while it exists."

### Question Not New One

"Let me be not misunderstood. I do not mean to impute moral turpitude to him who is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment or similar amendments in our state constitutions, or who is opposed to the Volstead act or similar legislation in our states. All I mean to say is that the argument of undue abridgment of personal liberty advanced today has in the past been advanced by every champion of lawlessness who has sought to find an excuse for unlawful conduct. And, in passing, let me repeat that this question is older than the American constitutional system. In fact, it constitutes one of the fundamental points of observation in the history of civilization, and has been one of the principal elements in the cycle theory of civilization. If our civilization will place its restraints upon itself as to keep it virile and strong in health its civilization will endure. If it yields to these false doctrines of personal liberty it will go the way of the nations of the past."

"But whatever may be our individual views as to the wisdom of these constitutional provisions and laws made thereunder in our federal and state governments restricting personal liberty, the fact remains that they are on the statute books. They have been regularly enacted and are a part of constitutional and statutory law of the land."

The Attorney-General said in part: "I am opposed to any system of government in which the rights of

any individual or group of individuals depend upon the whim or caprice or temperamental attitude of any public officials.

"If any citizen dislikes the law under which he is living, his relief is through the legislative department of government, and not through those who, under the Constitution, have the sworn duty of enforcing the law. As a citizen cannot choose what laws he will obey, so likewise, those charged with law enforcement cannot choose what laws they will enforce. The only sound position for those who favor respect for law to take is that those charged with enforcement must enforce all the laws, and all good citizens must obey all the laws; neither can exercise any right of choice in this matter without placing themselves above the law. It is the part of faithful officials to enforce and the part of good citizens to obey them."

"Another subject closely related to the topic just discussed that tends to undermine respect for law, and which has been a mooted question in every system of constitutional government, is the mistaken theory of the relation and attitude of the minority to the majority. Recently, we hear much about the rights of the minority, as if it had a special privilege of not obeying the law because it is made by the majority."

### Government and Individuals

"Our constitutional fathers understood thoroughly the political philosophy underlying the relation of government to individuals and to minor groups of individuals. There was nothing in the doctrine of minorities in relation to majorities that was not before them for consideration. They gave to the world its first solution of that problem in an instrument which protected the rights of minorities, as far as they ought to be protected, and, at the same time, left the majority free to carry out the sovereign will."

"The criticism of our government, as contrasted with the parliamentary system of government, has heretofore been that by its organization and structure it is difficult for the majority will to express itself freely, rather than the criticism that the Constitution was so made that the majority will could ride rough-shod over the minority. In view of these majority safeguards there can be no excuse for any person within the domain of this republic to hold its laws in contempt; to disobey them himself or countenance others to do so; to encourage them on the ground that the rights of the minority have been disregarded. It is the duty of the minority as well as the majority to obey the law."

### Repeal Is the Remedy

"If laws are obnoxious to the people it is their province to repeal them. Until they are repealed they must be observed and enforced without fear or favor."

"The government will endure on the rock of law enforcement; or it will perish in the quicksand of lawlessness."

"Those who do not believe in our government and the enforcement of our laws should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty."

"To those who come to our shores to take advantage of American opportunities it is becoming to wave the hands of welcome. But it is our duty to warn them to stay away unless they intend to observe our customs and obey our laws."

"My duty is clear. As long as I am the responsible head of the Department of Justice the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the government which I am at liberty to call to my command."

## New Judges Urged

William H. Taft Proposes That 18 Federal Justices Be Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Life appointment of 18 new federal judges, two for each district, to take care of the increased business of the courts, was urged before members of the American Bar Association in connection here yesterday by William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Such a bill, he said, had been recommended to President Harding and Congress by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. An important feature of the bill, according to Chief Justice Taft, is a provision for an annual meeting of the Chief Justice, the senior circuit judges and the Attorney-General to consider required reports with a view to disposing of business in districts where it is so in arrears as to interfere with the usefulness of the courts. Delay in the courts was scored by the Chief Justice, who laid the blame in a large degree on the fact that legislative power does not provide adequate machinery for prompt dispatch of business.

"Delay works always for the man with the longest purse," declared Chief Justice Taft.

James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, at the morning session scored the modern tendency toward a spirit of lawlessness and a widespread revolt against authority. It was apparent not only in civil and political life, but in our art, music and literature as well. He cited the disregard for harmony and the exploitation of discord in modern music as culminated in "the abomination called jazz," and referred to the overthrow of all accepted canons of symmetry and form in sculpture and painting as "Bolshevism art," declaring that this is preeminently an age of whim and counterfeits. Work for work's sake, the most glorious privilege of human faculties, has vanished and the aversion to work is the greatest evil of the world today. There is a mad desire for pleasure and the less work a man does the less he wants to do. The economic catastrophe of 1921 threatens to be greater than the political and military catastrophe of 1914. The members of the American Bar Association have "lighted the way

## PRECEDENT SEEN IN COURT ACTION

Decision by Mexican Tribunal, If Correctly Reported, May Open Way to Settlement of Many Pending Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the State Department yesterday had not received official confirmation of the report that officials of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry have been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Mexico from denouncing rights to oil held by the Texas Company prior to May 1, 1917, much interest was manifested in the statement, the accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt.

## GERMANY PLANS TO SUPPRESS REACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—As a result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting under President Ebert, a proclamation to the following effect was issued: "The government has long seen with anxiety that the moral depravity in Germany is threatening to shatter the foundation of the state and to undermine the Constitution. Violent language has been used by certain press organs. The country's needs demand rigorous action against this unscrupulous procedure. The government tenaciously and not hesitantly worked for months, has been rendered doubtful by internal friction. Germany's political credit must not be destroyed, nor must the Constitution be treated with contempt."

The government, therefore, has decided to proceed with vigor to support public peace and order against the provocation of the opponents of the Constitution. The President has issued an order forbidding publications whose contents advocate or tend to provoke a violent change or abolition of the republic's Constitution. Penalties of 500,000 marks or a term of imprisonment may be imposed for infringement.

While the Socialist and Center press fully supports the government's action, the reactionary press loudly protests against the suppression of the liberty of the press and free speech. Under the circumstances the Majority Socialists and Independents have decided to uphold the Chancellor. He received a deputation from both parties yesterday, when he was assured that the government could count upon their support of the Constitution.

## ANNAPOLIS ROYAL HOLDS CELEBRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Annapolis Royal is celebrating the tercentenary of the grant to Sir William Alexander of the royal charter for the colonization of Nova Scotia. The observance was combined here yesterday with the celebration of the bicentenary of the creation in and old fort here of the first court administering English common law. In what is now the Dominion of Canada, and the celebration of the centenary of the coming to Annapolis of Thomas Chandler Halliburton, the famous jurist better known as Sam Slick.

A tablet commemorating the grant to Sir William by James I was presented on behalf of the province by the Premier, George H. Murray, whose address was an outstanding event of the program, while a tablet honoring the establishment of the common law court was presented by Chief Justice Harris of Nova Scotia. Sir James Alken, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and president of the Canadian Bar Association, and W. J. O'Hearn, president of the Nova Scotia Bar, were present.

The tablets were unveiled by the Hon. McCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. The presentation of the tablet honoring Sam Slick was in charge of representatives of the Authors Association of Canada. The ceremonies were witnessed by thousands of persons while old Fort Anne and the town itself were gay with masses of color. Messages were read from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Chief Justice Taft of the United States.

## RAILWAYMEN WILL NOT ACCEPT RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That members of the railroad shop crafts organizations will never accept the idea of week-day pay for Sunday work as ordered by the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, made effective August 15, was the assertion made here by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor. "There will be a strike, if that is the only way to get a settlement of the question," said Mr. Jewell. "I am a rule that has been in force for 20 years by the consent and sanction of the railroad management. Their lives are taken away from us and we cannot get justice any other way, there is one way we can try to get it, and that is by leaving the service."

## "Say it with Flowers"

From Randall's Flower Shop

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## PRECEDENT SEEN IN COURT ACTION

Decision by Mexican Tribunal, If Correctly Reported, May Open Way to Settlement of Many Pending Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the State Department yesterday had not received official confirmation of the report that officials of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry have been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Mexico from denouncing rights to oil held by the Texas Company prior to May 1, 1917, much interest was manifested in the statement, the accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt.

Such a decision would form a precedent in dealing with many other cases brought to test the legality of Article 27 of the Constitution. Whether the decision is as far-reaching as would be indicated on first reading, cannot be determined until the entire decision of the court is in hand and it is found how far subsoil rights both on lease and on ownership are affected. If it should prove that the ruling of the court is such as to protect the rights of American contracts entered into in good faith, the way will have been cleared for the consideration of the resumption of friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. The present Administration has held, as did the preceding one, that negotiations could not be undertaken to such an end until the Mexican Government had shown its intention of removing disabilities imposed on American citizens doing business in Mexico. That is the fundamental obstacle to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Other matters, robberies and attacks upon Americans, could be settled in the usual method between the two countries if the fundamental of discrimination against American citizens was removed.

This has been repeatedly said by State Department officials, and it is hoped that if this court decision does not go as far as could be desired, that it is an indication of the desire of Mexico to do away with the controversial matters which have militated against the best interests of both countries.

### Title Protected

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Officials of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry have been enjoined by the Supreme Court from denouncing rights to oil lands held by the Texas Company prior to May 1, 1917. This decision, handed down by a unanimous vote of the court, probably sets a precedent for the court's action in dealing with nearly 150 cases calling into question the effect of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution.

The Texas Company appealed to the court for a preliminary certificate issued to the holder of a land claim, pending the issuance of preemption papers. This action was taken to prevent the government from denouncing claims held by the company.

If the other oil companies which have brought similar actions are victorious, it is generally believed that the decisions will constitute the court's definition of Article 27, and its interpretation of that article as being non-retroactive in its effects, and that claims to oil lands held before May 1, 1917, cannot be questioned.

## ALLEGED BUILDING COMBINES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Combinations in the building industry are being made the subject of investigation by a special grand jury here, as part of the Dally legislative committee investigation begun last spring. Indictments charging conspiracy to form combinations and pools in restraint of trade are expected. Joseph B. Fleming, attorney for the Dally Committee, said that when the committee resumes its meetings on September 15, it will devote itself to dealing in building materials.

"Last spring business agents and union officials were the main targets in the investigation of charges of extortion and graft," he said. "I believe the expose in the building materials industry will rival the high lights of the earlier inquiry."

"During the summer we have examined scores of witnesses in the cement, brick and lumber field. They have told how combinations have operated to dominate the sale of products."

"On the retail side, manufacturers have regulated the amount of cement, lumber or stone that a retailer should have. Five manufacturers control the entire cement business in Chicago, fixing the prices and controlling the distribution."

"Associations of building-material contractors arrange the farming out of contracts. The contractors in many instances agree that one man only shall bid low enough to get certain work."

"At other times it is charged that

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NEW YORK CITY  
Two Unusual Costumes  
at the Usual Price of One

## GREEKS COMPEL TURKS TO RETIRE

Chief Fortified Points on Angora Railway Are Being Abandoned and Gordon Is in Danger

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Bitter fighting continues northwest of Gordion, where the Turks were compelled to defend their communications and accepted a decisive battle. The Turks are yielding ground and the fall of Gordion is imminent. The Turks have also abandoned their chief fortified points on the Angora line and are being closely pursued. It is believed that the Greek troops will enter Angora before Monday.

## Meaning of the Struggle

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—At the moment of writing the Greek offensive is in progress. The Turco-Greek conflict—let the civilized world know it well—is not a conflict carried on in accordance with international law. It is a conflict of destruction; it is a conflict of vengeance; it is a conflict in which the non-combatants, the innocent women and children and the impotent suffer the most and pay the price.

It is natural to ask who is responsible for all this. The Greeks? Never! The Turks? Yes, surely, and that under the direct or indirect instigation of the two so-called Christian great powers pretending to be the natural protectors of the oppressed races in the East. The Near East has been suffering for centuries at the hand of the unscrupulous Turk, and it is a sad case to see that certain of the Allies are exerting special efforts to render more intense the miserable conditions of the native Christians of this country. The unfair policy pursued by France and Italy in this part of the world has completely destroyed the last vestige of sympathy and confidence cherished by the Christian elements toward the Allies, who at the sound of trumpets heralded themselves before the whole world as the liberators of oppressed races. There is a wave of bitter complaint against the Allies in consequence of the injustice with which the native Christian inhabitants are treated. The British are the only force which can more or less be relied upon; but unfortunately they are checked by their allies and the Muhammadan world.

As long as the Allies continue to plot against each other and the vital interests of the oppressed races of this country, no hope can be cherished for the recovery of peace in the Near East. A decisive victory on the part of the Greek Army will surely be the best solution of the Eastern question provided that the consequence of it be confirmed by the Allies. The last but not the least hope so fervently cherished by the Christian elements, especially the Armenians, is the eventual and the much desired intervention of the United States. It is a welcome sign that American prestige among the various races of this country is so great; that prestige is especially generated by the vast moral influence which has been exerted all over the country by the American missionaries with their splendid religious and educational institutions, and by the Near East Relief, which has saved thousands of starving people without any distinction of race or creed.

The United States is regarded as the most disinterested power. It does not pursue any selfish ends in the Near East or exploit the sufferings of the native elements. An American mandate over this country would be a boon to the various races longing for a just and peaceful administration. Such a step on the part of America would surely be the most humanitarian act ever witnessed by the world. It would introduce law and order into this country and lay down a firm basis for civilization and progress.

## BIRD STUDY IN YOSEMITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

YOSEMITE, California—With the great outdoors as its library and picture gallery, the free nature study service of the Yosemite National Park this year has given 60,000 persons a better understanding of and closer acquaintance with the birds, animals and flowers. Dr. H. C. Bryant and Dr. Loyo Miller of the University of California are in charge of the service, and during the season lectured on nature subjects to 31,545 persons, conducted 100 field trips, 35 of which were for children alone, and made five all-day trips to observe rare flowers on the Pohono trail in the higher Sierras.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Fast Time Across the Pacific By the Large and Luxurious Steamships: "Empress of Asia," "Empress of Russia," "Empress of China."

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## CABINET CHANGES IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

President Masaryk Now Engaged in Forming a New Ministry to Take the Place of the Recent One of Business Experts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Tsecho-Slovakian National Assembly meets in October and during the month falls the anniversary of the establishment of the republic three years ago. President Masaryk is busily engaged in the formation of a new cabinet which will be the fourth Tsecho-Slovakian Government. The National Assembly which was elected in April 1920 endures for six years, but changes of the government have been much more frequent averaging one a year. The last Cabinet was a business government consisting of experts in finance and commerce, only one of whom, Dr. Edward Benes, was a member of the Assembly, and it was never intended that it should be more than a stop-gap government.

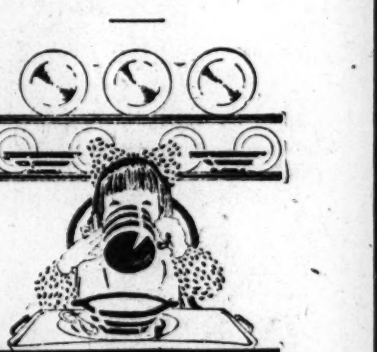
From the present political situation it is apparent that the government of official administrators has now fulfilled its task and the existing political parties are ready to form a new parliamentary ministry on coalition lines. Any other alternative to a coalition is impossible with so many contending political parties, and even then the way of the coalition is hard in Tsecho-Slovakia as in other countries. There is every indication that a common agreement will now be reached by the various parties but it cannot be denied that there are still great political differences and the new Cabinet is not expected to be without internal divergencies of opinion.

External political pressure unites the parties in this case rather than community of political aims. Tsecho-Slovakian parliamentary life lacks effective opposition, while on the other hand there is not yet a natural and strong parliamentary majority. The Communists and German Nationalists are excluded beforehand from taking part in the Coalition Government in view of their attitude toward the State, and the new Cabinet will be composed of Tsecho and Slovak parties exclusively.

The Cabinet will be faced in its first session with the problem of the relations of church and state, for the Socialists demand separation of the two and the Clericals, of course, oppose this course. Mr. Svehla, formerly Minister of the Interior and leader of the Agrarian Party, is spoken of as the future Prime Minister.

Tsecho-Slovakia is not insensible to needs of the big country across the east, although separated geographically by the intervening territory of Poland. An inter-ministerial committee has held several meetings to consider ways and means of giving assistance to Russia. Funds and supplies will be raised by private subscription so as to afford immediate relief, and in order to mitigate the possibility of a recurrence of the famine, manufacturers and leading business men of Tsecho-Slovakia are being invited to assist in the economic reconstruction of Russia and particularly in regard to the supply of agricultural machinery and implements and railway materials.

**Wanamaker's**  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



The September Sale of China, Glassware, Art Objects and Housewares begins today.

Enumeration of the many attractions is not possible in a limited space; but—

The chief attraction consists in the lowered prices for Wanamaker standard merchandise.

Vast assortments cover virtually two entire galleries of the New Building—the second and the eighth; and—

There is an overflow of china and glassware in the Down-Stairs Store.

Many a home will be brighter and more cheerful after this sale.





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Currency of Yap

If any payment should be necessary in the readjustment at Yap between the United States and Japan, the currency used would not be that of the picturesque island in the Carolines, although the coin of Yap is not subject to fluctuation in value, is extremely durable, cannot be easily stolen, and is the despair of the counterfeiters. With such an excellent medium of exchange at hand one may wonder why President Harding would immediately decline a string of Yap coins, although the large hole in the center of each might facilitate a stringing together like the Chinese "cash."

Possibly the difficulty will be better understood when it is stated that Yap's chief medium of exchange has been its limestone wheels which run up to 12 feet in diameter. To cash a Yap check would necessitate a motor truck. There are, of course, such other media as pear shell and bags of dried coconut kernel, but to be a plutocrat of the old type you must be able to point to your collection of great discs.

### Cream-Colored Ponies

Something like a break in English history comes with the decision of King George to abandon the use of the famous "cream-colored ponies" which have done duty on so many state occasions. They have been found too small for ceremonial purposes, and so they are being posted to distinguished regiments as drum horses. The "creams" are of Hanoverian descent. In the days of good Queen Anne the coach horses was a heavy, lumbering long-tailed animal which came from Hanover, and the present breed which the Londoners know today have come down in lineal descent from them. Until Queen Victoria came to the throne, the Royal Mews contained black, white and cream Hanoverians, but with the absorption of Hanover into Germany the black and white teams ceased to exist, and only the "creams" remained. Now they will be seen no longer in royal processions.

### The Trackless Trolley Car

The wireless trolley car has not yet arrived, but the trackless trolley car is here, and in successful operation. It is the invention of a Viennese, Ludwig Stoll, and no less than six different lines are operating in the cities of what was formerly Austria-Hungary. A flexible cable instead of a rigid pole conducts the current to the car, and the vehicle can thus move as far as 64 feet to one side of the wire itself, and accommodate itself to any condition of traffic. The current is returned through a negative wire which runs beside the positive wire, and is similarly connected with the car. Well-built, smooth roads are required; given these, the running of the cars is said to be very successful.

### The Black Country

The coal stoppage in England is over, and the "Black Country" once more resumes that spreading cloud of carbon and chemicals which has lain over it for more than 200 years. Blast furnaces and chimney stacks are again belching smoke. This black country, clearly defined as the rim of a saucer, has many surprises to show. On the one side, for instance, lies a narrow ridge of high tableland, dividing the collieries and iron works of the great coal district from the verdure of the western midlands. Looking to the east one may see a forest of stacks, each carrying its "plume" of black or yellow smoke. Looking to the left, one's eyes rest on fertile meadows sloping away down the beautiful valley of the Severn, and the blue Welsh hills beyond the river tell of what the whole country may be when the smoke has really gone. Before that time it would seem that here in this black country, with its green borderland, is a subject fit for the brush of a landscape painter.

### Vox Romani

Young barbarians have come to Rome and have been playing ancient circus games in the Stadium Paroli. They have been making moving pictures of the days of Nero—dark, disgraceful days, no doubt, but yet not

without a certain pomp and pride of empire. Six thousand modern citizens of Rome, hired by the Americans to represent the spectators, sat long hours on the hard seats one August day. Among them, so the story goes, went lean men, Cassiuses undisguised, in the employ of Italian moving picture companies. They whispered and the voice of the people of Rome was heard. So it was that the Italian foreign minister, Della Toretta, and the Ambassador of the United States, Richard Washburn Child, came to watch the great spectacle and saw a greater. They caught a glimpse of Nero in his purple robes fleeing in an automobile, and saw the mounted police charge upon the angry mob. It was a water, not a corn riot. The people were thirsty, but also they were harassed by the thought that Nero with all his splendor and all his shame, was theirs to exploit. The history of ancient Rome was theirs, so Cassius said. Let the barbarians return to California.

## THE FRIESIAN FARMHOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Just as there is nothing outside of England to compare with the English winding roads and luxuriant hedges, so there is not anywhere else than in Friesland any kind of farm-building quite like the farms in that part of the Netherlands. I say "the Netherlands" advisedly, not "Holland"; because, although Friesland is a province of the kingdom of Holland and not easily to be distinguished by the stranger from the rest of the country, yet the Dutchman who is a Friesian will not style himself a "Hollander"; and when he leaves his northern province (or his "country") as with a particularist patriotism he would style it) for the south, he speaks of "going into Holland." Even so, a Welshman, and some Cornishmen will be going into England.

Thus we see that the Friesians are a people. They have a language of their own—"Friesch"—and customs, and a sturdy independence, the heritage of olden times—for "Friesland" means "Free-land."

It follows then that Friesland, which is that part of the Netherlands extending northeast from the northern shores of the Zuyder Zee to the borders of Hanover in Germany, must have many individual features. Chief among these, to the eye of the traveler, is the characteristic borderer, or farmhouse. Even the least observant of tourists cannot fail immediately to notice the "haystack house" which is the essential shape of the Friesian farmhouse. The absolutely flat and sparsely wooded nature of the landscape itself lends an extraordinary prominence to these peculiarly planned buildings, which in their general lines are all alike: differing only in size and some not very important details.

This is a vast pasture-land of dairy farms, peopled with farmers and unmingled with other industries; and the dike-divided meadows are teeming with cattle; the famous black and white Friesian breed. Be very sure that, traveling these marches and coming past the many little wayside inns, you will often see the signs of the "Bonte Koe" or the "Bonte Os," which mean the "spotted cow" or "spotted ox," so intent always are the folk of these parts upon this, their chief interest.

### Man and Beast Under One Roof

The Friesian farmhouse merits some detailed notes. Its general haystack, or great barnlike outline is the outward and instant sign of a singular internal economy: an ordered, all-comprising logical arrangement evolved in centuries of experience. The ideal is to have everything contained under one roof. Thus the ground-plan consists of a fore-building, in which is the farmer's dwelling, place, with drawing-room and living-room on either side of the front door; with bedroom and kitchen behind. Between these runs a passage conducting directly to the cow-stalls. In these stalls, in a double row, stand the cattle when not in the meadows; their heads toward the outer walls, and often a window to each animal. Nothing in this neat and housewifely country is more amusing than to notice that to each window is generally a little linen blind daintily finished off with lace border. The cows usually lie without straw bedding in this land where straw is scarce; on brick floors, somewhat hollowed to the animals' shape. They are used to it, just as the Japanese people are accustomed to wooden blocks for their heads, instead of pillows.

From the cow-stalls a passage leads directly into the great barn. Hay is always stored thus, under roofs, instead of in stacks in the open. Within the wide overhanging roof of this barn are also the many incidental items of the farming business: carts, plows, harrows, etc.

In most of these farmhouses the farmhands live and sleep in the cowshed; and in the smaller and older ones the farmer and his family frequently use one end as a sitting-room. This would be unthinkable in farms in other lands; but here it is not so remarkable, because of the extraordinary neatness and cleanliness prevailing.

The eaves of the typical farmhouse roofs come down to seven or eight feet from the ground. The chimneys are peculiar in this part of the world, whether they be of farm or other houses. They are surmounted with a kind of tile, partly for the purpose of preventing the heavy snow in winter from descending the chimney, and in part to prevent the storks from building their huge nests of sticks in them.

A feature of almost every farm is

the hinnerin, or fowlrun; and a peculiar feature it is indeed. Although laughable to strangers, there is logic and convenience in it. From the exterior wall will be noticed a little staircase running up into the eaves, daintily made and inclosed within brightly painted sides, or sometimes pannels. Occasionally the sides of this staircase or sloping gangway will have little windows. The stranger to Friesland does not suspect that this is the stairway down and up which the fowls go, morning and evening, between the farm surroundings and their dormitory among the rafters under the roof. The windows are placed in the stairway presumably for the convenience of the fowls. It is the last word in delicate attention.

### Thatched and Tiled

Most of the Friesland farm roofs are thatched generally with reeds. There are reed-farms which supply the material. The thatch usually comes down to within two or three feet of the eaves. This space is covered with pantiles. The roofs being of so great an area, a large quantity of water is thrown off at every shower; and it is greatly prized and conserved for in the Netherlands generally, and Friesland in particular, although the country is so water-logged a region drinking water is scarce. There are few wells or rivers, and outside the towns, scarcely ever a water supply.

Farming of all kinds in Holland has been for some time in a highly prosperous state. The boers, or farmers, in a large way have become indeed very wealthy, owing to the prices obtained by them in supplying food to Germany during and since the war. The process is still continuing. The Dutch farmers have been amongst the greatest profiteers in Holland, and other classes look upon them at present with dislike; for the reason that the best produce still goes to Germany and the interior remains for home consumption at high prices.

Friesland farm architecture changes little in the newly built farmhouses. You find, it is true, that the bedroom arrangements are different. Instead of the family climbing up into the cupboards for the night, into their box beds, and closing the folding doors, their bedrooms and bedsteads in the newer buildings will have no special feature to distinguish them from those in another country. But the general layout is the same. An up-to-date establishment on a large scale is Sirtema State, near Marsum, built in 1908. It is one of the many properties of the Popta trustees who administer the great Popta estates. Externally, this building, although the general lines are the old conventional ones, the roofs are tiled with pantiles, not thatched. Here at Sirtema, too, the cows are littered down on straw, and they face inward. But the business of Sirtema Farm is itself exceptional, being less a domestic farm than a noted cattle-breeding establishment for export.

Most of these farms are moated. Indeed, that building in Holland, outside the towns, which is not surrounded by a moat is the exceptional thing; and in the towns the houses face canals.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their value. He does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### An Armenian Protest

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

Since the signing of the Armistice, 45,000 defenseless Armenians have been massacred by the Turks in Cilicia, through the assistance, support and opportunities extended to them by the French, and several thousands have been deported from that southernmost province of Armenia by the French and made homeless and destitute anew.

How many thousand defenseless Greeks have been massacred in Samos and other places in Asia Minor I do not know, but the number is large, much larger than the number of Belgians massacred by German soldiery during the war.

In the last Turkish raid in November, 1920, on the territory of the Armenian Republic, thousands of the civil population were massacred, the cattle and grain of the villagers looted and their houses destroyed, with the consequence that the Armenians in that northern territory are again facing starvation, and the Armenian Government has appealed to America through the Near East Relief not to forsake them in this terrible crisis, but to pull them through with American flour as they did in 1919.

The question comes—Why should all this devastation and desolation be allowed? And then a despairing appeal made to the United States to save Armenians from starvation, when these Armenians now facing starvation had become self-supporting; and when they had the product of their own harvests stored in their granaries to feed themselves until the next harvest. Should not Christendom ask the question: Who suffers from the results of the Near Eastern policies of the big governments of Europe? Is it nothing to Christendom that hundreds of thousands of Christian men, women, and children are thus sacrificed on the altars of European imperialism? The same horrors! The same horrors repeated again and again! Is it not time that such awful crimes against humanity should be stopped, even though the victims happen to be neither Belgians nor French, and the devastation and desolation are not perpetrated either in Belgium or France.

(Signed) DIANA AGAROS APCAR.  
Yokohama, Japan, July 25, 1921.

## THE STOWE SALE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

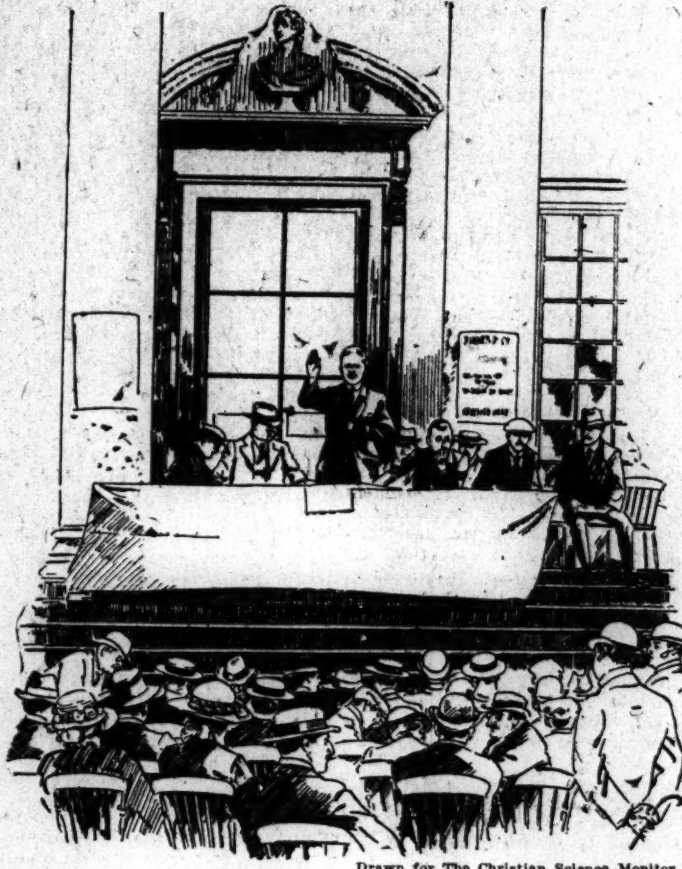
One by one the great historic mansions of England are falling beneath the hammer of the auctioneer or the crumbling hand of time, for the English nobility have neither the means nor the inclination to maintain the gorgeous palaces in which their ancestors delighted. The palace of the Dukes of Hamilton is being ruined by subsidence due to coal-getting in the ground beneath; Witley Court has been sold by the Earl of Dudley to a carpet manufacturer.

Perhaps the greatest to come under the hammer is Stowe House, the princely seat of the Buckingham family. The place, originally an abbey, came into possession of the Temple family in the sixteenth century, and the mansion was rebuilt, enlarged, and adorned to suit the owners.

Stowe is reached along a renowned

blue enamel miniature of his father, brought 425 guineas. Mr. Balfour, for a single pound, secured Hume's "History of the House of Douglas," dated 1644, and Noble's "House of Stuart," 1795. A sum of £28 10s. was paid for an ebony chair from Paul Rubens' house at Antwerp. What is generally admitted to be one of the bargains of the sale is the dress sword belonging to the second Duke of Buckingham, which went for 39 guineas. It was buried in the family vault, but afterward taken out by one who knew its value, and concealed. In its hiding place the curved blade became rusted; but the damage did not continue long before the whereabouts of the weapon was traced, and it was restored to its rightful owner.

The tarnished sword is typical of the fortunes of the family which, it has been said, "covers half the world and 10 centuries of time." A visit to Stowe was for long an essential feature in the English tour of foreign



Going, going—gone! the palace and art treasures of Stowe

avenue from the little town of Buckingham, and through woods of beech and pine, and suddenly the facade, its Ionic portico flanked by long colonnaded pavilions, all colored a golden-yellow, bursts into view.

The wooded pleasure grounds round the mansion from which Stowe obtained its chief fame, were laid out for the Lord Cobham, who fought with Marlborough in Flanders, by the famous Kent, who exerted his skill both as architect and garden planner. Such a profusion of ornament arose from his invention, and that of Kent, Vanbrugh, Bridgeman and other artists, that Stowe, "when beheld from a distance, appears like a vast grove, interspersed with obelisks, columns, and towers, which apparently emerge from a luxuriant mass of foliage." Arches, pavilions, temples copied from Greece and Rome, a rotunda, a hermitage, a grotto, a lake, and a bridge, all these combined to make Stowe the wonder of the age. One beautiful round temple is dedicated "To Ancient Virtue," and the statues of Socrates and Lycurgus are still in their niches, while sheep gather in the portico.

Close by is an enormous temple of Concord and Victory, in celebration of the Peace of Fontenelleau, with an alto-relievo of Scheemakers representing the four quarters of the world bringing products to Britannia. The cornice is supported by red granite columns brought from Rome. The Temple of British Worthies enshrines busts of Bacon, Milton, and others.

The interior was no less gorgeous as befitting a family with 719 quarters in its shield of arms. Here was the Rembrandt Room, hung with pictures by that artist; a marqueterie clock 10 feet high from the Palace of Versailles, a state bed built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, and afterward occupied by King George IV; Persian carpets, Venetian draperies, magnificent silver plate. A small fortune was required to get the stuff together; another fortune to maintain it. In this superb palace Richard Duke of Buckingham entertained the royal family of France, Louis XVIII and Charles X and their suites, during their residence in England. Such hospitality made so great inroads into his purse that he was obliged to shut up Stowe and go abroad. His successor, Richard Plantagenet, celebrated the majority of his son in 1844 with great extravagance; and this, added to the enormous expense of a visit from Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in the following year, brought him nearly to ruin. Stowe was dismantled of many of its sumptuous contents, which were sold for £75,000 during a sale lasting 40 days. The Duke left less than £200.

The sale of the present year has brought under the hammer everything else that remained and had been brought back to its original home. The historic mansion, with its gardens and grounds, comprising "Lot 1," went for the trifling of £50,000 to Harry Shaw of Beenhaw Court, Newbury, who proposes to present his purchase to the nation. What the nation is to do with it is not quite clear. Another Shaw, George Bernard to wit, has watched with ironic eye the other lots falling beneath the auctioneer's hammer. The great bedstead of depressing magnificence, on which many royalties have slept, went for 150 guineas; the Marquis Curzon paid 23 guineas for a dressing table used by Queen Adelaide! A bronze replica of the oak in which Charles II hid, and a

sovereign; whether it can be made an essential feature in the life of modern democracy is doubtful—Stowe bereft of its treasures is but an empty shell.

## THE BARBER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was all the result of Philippa bobbing her hair. Not for worlds would I decry the metamorphosis. Philippa never had enough patience for tonsorial artistry, and the changes she was in the habit of ringing on it in the old long days were rather in the nature of varieties than achievements. Besides, Philippa is a boyish person, and a Dutch cut, with a wave at the ends, became her vastly better than the soft aureoles she was always hoping to achieve and never did, and which if she had would have belied her character altogether.

But of course the set and balance of bobbed hair is a matter of extreme nicety, and the problems hadn't altogether vanished with the tresses. It was perfectly splendid to grab her husband's brushes and brush it till it stuck out like a Hawaiian's, and it was glorious to be able to go swimming without a rubber cap and not to have to dry it afterward, but, somehow or other, it would not grow quite evenly, and as soon as the horrible results had broken her of casual trimming before any handy mirror, she went to the other extreme, and could hardly be induced to pass a "Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor" without just a little attention of some kind.

And that is precisely how I came to meet my barber. We were exploring the streets of Victoria, that England overseas, where Queen Anne is not forgotten. The broom was blazing on the cliffs and the strawberries were red as rubies and as big as golf balls up Saanich way. Philippa espied a "parlor" across the street; she rushed—it was nearly closing time—shouting over her shoulder, "Wait for me, shan't be more than half an hour. Haven't a notion where the hotel is."

If I had been a proper husband I suppose I should have followed her to her cubicle or wherever the rites take place, braved the snow-white attendant and remarked in a firm tone, "I am going back to the hotel. When you are ready, first reflect, second left and then straight on." But I'm not; I began to reflect and that's quite as bad as hesitating; in fact it is hesitating and has the same result. "First right, second left" would mean nothing to Philippa. She would probably think I had invented a new dance and wanted to try it on the pavement, and then there would be another cabaret scandal for the city council to deal with. Philippa very seldom had any money with her and I should probably be called upon to do the paying. So I forbore and started humbly pacing the street "with measured tread and slow," as the old song says.

### Philippa Could Wait

It was hot; warm, at any rate. It seldom forgets itself enough to be really hot in Victoria, but gentle as it was it inspired me—my own hair needed cutting, and if Philippa had done first why she could wait; poetic justice, equality to a hair! In I went and there, speeding a departing guest

with a whisk and a smile, was my barber, the title of my tale.

Now I come to think of him at a distance, to paint him in cold print, there was nothing very striking about his appearance at all. His pricelessness was not of the face. I remember he had bristly hair and a wailous moustache. There was a twinkle in his eye and his voice was English, but then so was every one's in Victoria even to the third and fourth generation, so there was nothing arresting about that.

My barber talked about the strawberry crop but I only half listened. I was beginning to wonder once again what Philippa really would do if she came out before I did and had no money. I began to have visions of her racing down the street with a posse of snow white lady barbers at her heels. Certainly she expected to see me at the door, and absolutely she would never think I was adventuring tonorially on my own.

So before I knew what I was doing I told the barber all about Philippa, her bobbed hair and her bobbing disposition, and asked him what he would do about it. I even reminded him of the legend in the Toronto barber's shop, "Hair cut while you wait," and asked him if he could better it and cut mine while Philippa waited.

He took in the situation at a glance, this ascended Napoleon. He promised to take no time at all over the "cutting," as he called it. He set Bill, who was sweeping out the shop, preparatory to going home for the night, to watch for "a lady with bobbed hair and a short skirt and a quick stride," which was quite the aptest description of Philippa ever worded, and then he turned his attention to me.

### The Midland Stamp

"And what part of the Midlands do you come from, sir, may I ask?" I felt my hair rising! Who was this amazing person? The Midland counties certainly have a flat way of speaking as opposed to the Londoner with his "parast" and "baret," or the northerner with his burr, but I could hardly remember the years or the places I had lived in since those days, and yet here in Victoria a barber asks me in all confidence and innocence what part of them I came from. No wonder a little difficulty like Philippa hadn't upset him.

"Nottinghamshire is my home," I managed to mutter.

"I knew ye did." His voice was triumphant. "I came from there myself. Why, I used to keep that barber's at the bottom of Bridlesmith, I did. Don't you remember it?" I didn't, but all I could do was to nod. "Were you a cricketer, sir? Did you know Shaw and Shrewsbury and Billy Gunn?" And again, without intending to, I replied that they were my first heroes and that I used to have a bat which Gunn had once made a century with at Trent Bridge. "Yes, I knew them, too. I used to play a bit. I wasn't so bad with the ball in those days—medium right hand, breaking both ways—but I had to stick to the business, you see, sir, and in the end it brought me out 'ere.'"

"Oh yes, it's a fine place, Victoria; very English, as you might say, but it ain't Nottingham and there's nothing like the old market place or Clifton Grove. Were you ever in the market place on election night, sir?"

"Ow do you like your 'air now, sir?" The change was so sudden it caught me in the market place on a certain election night when the blues and yellows fought gloriously up and down Long Row. "I think I know just 'ow you likes it. Ye wants yer 'air cuttin' ye might say, but ye don't want it ter look as if 'ad been cut." This was genius! I had been trying to crystallize my ideas on the subject for years and this man could do it for me in an epigram. "Yes," he went on, "Ye remind me of another English gent who comes in regular, 'E's from Sheffield, 'e is, a dirty place, Sheffield, but they take a lot of beatin' at football. 'E says to me, 'I want you to cut my 'air but I don't want ye ter take any off.' That's what you'd say, isn't it?"

"There's the lady, sir. I see her on the other side of the road. She's a beauty, sir! Does she come from Nottingham, too?"

"Lincolnshire," I murmured sadly. He looked sad, too.

"Not much at football or cricket in Lincolnshire, are they, sir? Well, I 'ope ye'll come in again, sir."

I hoped I should, too, but I never did—but anyone who wants a liberal education may have his address.

## MASARYK AND THE HANKA FRAUD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Tzech national revival is, in point of time, coincident with the great romantic movement that determined the main currents of literature nearly all over Europe. The overestimation of the medieval past is among the chief characteristics of this movement; the return to the inexhaustible source of all true poetry, viz., the popular songs and ballads, is another. It was in England that this awakening of national poetry found its first expression in Bishop Percy's Reliques and in James Macpherson's and Thomas Chatterton's literary forgeries.

The Tzechs had as yet nothing to show to compare to what the happier nations prided themselves upon. Macpherson's "Ossian" was well known in Tzech literary circles, and a group of men conceived the strange idea of rendering their own country a similar service.

In 1817 Václav Hanka surprised the public by a number of manuscripts which he pretended to have found in the tower of an old church in the town of Kralov Dvůr. The manuscript contained a number of ballads and lyrical poems which he attributed to the early Middle Ages. It is known in Tzech literary history as the Manuscript of Kralov Dvůr (Kralovdvorak Rukopis). The publication created an immense enthusiasm. Here at last was something which could well compare with the ancient literary treasures of other and greater nations. Here was evidence that at that time Bohemia possessed already a rich literature of its own, to judge by the fact that the manuscript discovered was evidently only a small fragment of what had once been a very rich collection of similar productions. Here was at last something to go upon, here was a fountain from which Tzech poetry, as yet in its infancy, could imbibe encouragement. The influence these poems exerted was indeed very great.

And yet the whole thing was a fraud, it is true, resorted to probably with the best of intentions. Not long after their publication, the first doubts as to the genuineness of these poems were expressed, but were drowned in the big wave of general enthusiasm. With the growth of Tzech philology and the deepening of historical knowledge, the voice of the skeptics grew louder. Gradually "the question of the manuscripts" grew beyond the compass of a mere literary controversy and developed into a national question of the very first rank. For decades the Tzech intellectual classes were divided on the question until at the close of the century the matter found its final settlement.

It is to the credit of President Masaryk that in the '80s of the last century, when he was professor of the newly founded Tzech university in Prague, he took up the question which called for a final solution. Averse to all impractical romanticism, he insisted that in all questions of national life truth must be established even should old ideals be shattered in the process. Supported by a small group of philologists, historians, and politicians, he instituted a thorough investigation and succeeded in proving beyond all doubt that the manuscripts in question could not be of the period attributed to them, but belonged to the Tzech literature of the nineteenth century, that is to say they were written by Hanka and some of his friends. Professor Masaryk himself undertook the task of proving their spuriousness aesthetically, while the work of the philologist was done by Dr. Jan Gebauer.

Their work encountered the most violent opposition from those who, either from conviction, or from misjudged patriotism, or from inborn conservatism, or from a natural apprehension of making their own nation ridiculous in the eyes of the world, refused to listen to arguments of the most convincing kind. But, in spite of everything Masaryk's fight was carried through victoriously and since that time, with the exception of quite an insignificant group who from sheer obstinacy stick to the long-exposed fallacies, the spuriousness of the Kralovdvorak Rukopis is acknowledged as beyond all doubt.

## A Boat Ride and

**KRAFT**  
**CHEESE**  
**IN TINS**



ECONOMIC TREND  
SHOWS RECOVERY

Opinions Expressed at Babson Conference Anticipate a Gradual Although Not Immediate Recovery of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WELLESLEY HILLS, Massachusetts—Considering the economic condition of the United States in the large, conditions are turning from lack of confidence and general unemployment toward a period of decline in real estate prices, increase in thrift and lower money rates, declared Roger W. Babson in an address on the outlook for 1922 at a conference yesterday of the clients of the Babson Statistical Organization. The transition will not be immediate, he said, and the return to a situation of full labor employment and activity in all lines will probably require between two and three years.

Business and industrial cycles, arranged as the 12 hours of a clock, were used to illustrate the trend of business. This trend is based upon comparative experiences in the past and is regarded by Mr. Babson as a generally accurate indication of economic movements. The cycle starts at the hour 1, which is a time of large profits and wages and the peak of prosperity. This condition conduces to inefficiency and extravagance and is marked by resultant decline in bond prices. The next step is signaled by dishonesty and dropping stock prices, and merges into a crime wave and declining commodity prices.

Mr. Babson then pointed out that the cumulative effect of these periods is to bring lack of confidence and general unemployment. It is from this situation that the country is giving signs of emerging, he said, and the breaking up of homes will bring with it decline in real estate prices. This period, however, Mr. Babson declared, will not come until the spring of 1922, and added that he felt the conference on housing called by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for September will not attain its object at this time.

## Real Estate Prices

Real estate liquidation, the speaker continued, will merge into a period of lower money rates and increasing thrift. From this time on the progress would be constructive, marked successively by increased stock values and honesty and fair prices; increased commodity prices and greater moral consciousness; full labor employment and activity in all lines. The final period, 12 on the cycle clock, would be one of increased money rates and prosperity. From about 5 o'clock, the present hour, Mr. Babson said, noon is a three-year stretch.

Mr. Babson built his industrial cycle also in the form of a clock, starting with silk at the hour 1. The other hours, in order, he named as: leather, boots and shoes, cotton, clothing, furs, furniture, building material, automobiles, paper, iron and steel, and tobacco products. Explaining this, he said that these commodities were affected adversely in the order listed. But the hand of the clock, signifying readjustment accomplished, has now progressed around to almost 5 o'clock, and the prospect of immediate readjustment is in the clothing industry.

In the addresses devoted to special factors in the economic situation, some industries were declared to have excellent prospects, and others deferred possibilities of recovery. In opening the conference Prof. Ralph B. Wilson, of the Babson Institute, warned against drawing conclusions as to business conditions and prospects in general from the situation in any one industry.

## Industrial Trend

The subsequent address developed the opinion that the clothing, boots and shoes, canning, cotton goods, leather, meats, silk, woolen goods and hosiery, and knit goods industries have the best prospects. Little hope of recovery in the near future was held out for the steel and iron industry, chiefly on the ground that the factory expansion during the war had satisfied the need of construction along this line for a considerable period. The automobile industry was seen as passing through its first real depression and it was said that a coincident effect would be the elimination or absorption of smaller concerns. In general it was declared the most successful concern would be that which attends to cutting down its operating costs, lowering freight rates so far as possible, recognizing the economic trend and lowering prices, paying attention to credit and making added sales effort.

A discussion of commodity prices by Herbert N. McGill of the Babson organization pointed out certain fundamentals, one of which is the increase of production capacity over the ability to consume or export. Production of raw materials he declared to be lower in volume than at any time since 1905, but with no shortage of stocks to meet demands. The interrelation of the United States with the economic condition of Europe and the downward trend in purchasing power were cited as factors. Mr. McGill asserted that although improvement may come in the fall, the industrial activity of the country will not exceed between 65 and 70 per cent of capacity.

## Market Unbalanced

The commodity market is unbalanced, Mr. McGill said, but should be divided into two classifications. These he said, are industrial and agricultural products, and the turning point of the latter is at hand, the decline in prices having been much greater. The prospect was said to be for a higher trend.

A survey of sectional conditions in

the United States emphasized the point that mismanagement has now replaced "orderly taking." New England (except Connecticut) New York and eastern Pennsylvania were said to be the best territories, having been through depression and being now turned toward recovery. The south and southwest were reported as burdened with debts to be paid. Crop liquidation in the west gives prospects of recovery, while the delay in resumption of building activity was said to hold up recovery in the Pacific northwest. California, which has withstood depression, particularly in the southern section, was described as facing its turn.

## ENOUGH WORK FOR ALL, OFFICIAL SAYS

Director of War Finance Corporation Declares Employment Is a Matter of Adjustment and Proper Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employment and unemployment are matters of adjustment and proper management, in the opinion of Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, who sees no reason to look forward to a season of continued or increasing unemployment if the government and its citizens show proper intelligence and diligence in the management of their affairs.

We have the resources in this country to be prosperous and to keep our labor reasonably well employed at remunerative wages, provided we make the adjustments that are necessary to bring an orderly condition into our affairs," said Mr. Meyer yesterday.

"I think we ought to have, in addition to the resources, the intelligence to accomplish that result," he said. "Unemployment is merely an expression of national economic bad management, for the most part. I should be ashamed, as an American citizen, to have 3,000,000 men unemployed this winter, because there is work for all, if we will only manage our affairs with a reasonable degree of intelligence."

"If we were to adopt measures which would give employment to 1,000,000 men, now unemployed, at an average of \$4 a day, that would be \$4,000,000 a day for production, instead of non-production and correspondingly reduced consumption, and it goes on down the line and affects all our commerce and industry and finance and agriculture. It would be a most important step in reconstruction."

"The War Finance Corporation is interested in legislation intended to help agriculture. It has been assisting agriculture, and I hope it will do more. The farmer is a very great factor in our population. The nation cannot be prosperous unless the farmer is prosperous."

"But the industrial labor and the industry of the country are also vital factors. You cannot help the country unless you help it in all its important developments, because the whole machine will break down if one essential part of it is out of order."

## New York Plans Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Work for those at present out of employment is being sought by committees organized in every borough of this city by Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare. These committees, Mr. Coler says, will cooperate with the Mayor's committee on unemployment and also with similar committees of the American Legion and the Central Trades and Labor Council. The object will be relief through employment, rather than through charity, wherever possible.

Mr. Coler says that efforts will be made to persuade the federal, State and city governments to inaugurate all public works planned for this territory, and also to encourage private undertakings in order that those able to work may have employment. The commissioner adds that no public money will be expended for relief unless it is unavoidable, but that appeals for such funds will be made to charitable agencies.

## PACIFIC FRUIT EXPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SEATTLE, Washington—The Pacific Northwest Fruit Exposition will be held in Seattle from November 21 to 26. Not less than 50,000 visitors are expected to visit the city at that time, according to announcement made recently by the committee. Educational features of the exposition are to be stressed, and lectures will form a part of the program. Women's clubs, city schools, and the University of Washington will be called upon to assist.

## MAYORS' MEETING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—"Mayors' Day," in which 150 mayors of American cities have been invited to participate, will be a unique feature of the convention of the American Society for Municipal Improvements, which is to be held here the week of October 24. It is the hope of those interested in the convention of American mayors that a permanent organization of municipal executives may result from the Baltimore meeting.

## LIQUORS SEIZED IN RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Raids by the local police have resulted in placing under the control of the prohibition director warehouse stocks of liquor valued at \$200,000. The authorities are now awaiting directions from Washington as to the disposal of which is to be made of the liquors.

## MOTION PICTURE TRUST IS ALLEGED

Famous Players-Lasky and 11 Other Companies Charged by Trade Commission With Unfair and Illegal Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through what is alleged to be a system of unfair competition in violation of the anti-trust laws, coercion and intimidations of theater owners, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has become the largest company in the motion picture industry, extending its control to all corners of the globe.

These assertions form the basis of charges contained in a formal complaint issued yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission against the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and 11 other respondents.

The respondents are given 30 days to answer the specific allegations in the complaint, after which date will be set by the Department of Justice for trial of the charges.

Through powerful combinations in New England, the central and south Atlantic states and the west, the respondent, it is charged, is in a position to dictate releases and control conditions in the motion picture industry in every part of the United States.

## Chain of 400 Theaters

The complaint alleges that "as a result of the conspiracies and combinations herein set out, and the acquisitions and affiliations made in pursuance of said conspiracies and combinations, the respondent, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, is now the largest concern in the motion picture industry and is the biggest theater owner in the world, owning more than 400 theaters in the United States and Canada and has numerous others affiliated with it."

"It has formed producing companies in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Scandinavian countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and a \$3,000,000 corporation for the production and distribution of motion pictures in India. It has branch offices in 28 of the principal cities in the United States and in Canada, in London, in Sydney, Wellington, Mexico City, Paris, Copenhagen, Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Havana, Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila, and it has 14 subsidiary corporations engaged in either producing, distributing or exhibiting motion pictures."

## Third Largest Industry

The respondents named with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation are the Stanley Company of America; Stanley Booking Corporation; Black New England Theaters, Inc.; Southern Enterprises, Inc.; Saenger Amusement Company; Adolph Zukor; Jesse L. Lasky; Jules Mastbaum; Alfred S. Black; Stephen A. Lynch; and Ernest V. Richards Jr.

It is charged that the respondent distributes more than 30,000 films every week throughout the United States and foreign countries. Some idea of the great magnitude of the motion picture industry, said to be the third largest in the country, may be gleaned from the statement that in the calendar year 1920 there were approximately 18,000 motion picture theaters in the United States, and that about 20,000,000 people every day spent approximately \$4,000,000 in cash to see exhibitions of motion pictures.

In 1916 the three leading concerns in the motion picture industry were Bosworth, Inc., with \$10,000 capital stock; Jesse Lasky Feature and Play Company, with \$500,000 capital, and the Famous Players Film Company, incorporated at \$2,500,000. Prior to the incorporation of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in July, 1916, the three companies mentioned released and distributed all of their films through Paramount Picture Corporation of New York. Later in that year the respondent acquired the whole of the stock and share capital of the Paramount.

## Paramount Acquisition

The complaint declares that "the effect of this acquisition has been, and is, to eliminate competition in interstate commerce, and that it tends to create a monopoly." The complaint alleges that in 1920 about 6000 American theaters showed Paramount and Paramount-Art, Craft pictures exclusively, and that about 67 cents out of every dollar that was paid to enter theaters was paid to enter those theaters showing only Paramount films.

"Acquisition of motion picture theaters through coercion and intimidation of owners," the complaint alleges, enabled the respondent to acquire control of enough independent companies to gain an upper hand in all sections of the country. The policy pursued by the respondent and others named in the complaint, it is charged, has been adhered to with the effect that pictures of independent producers are kept out of a showing in theaters in the "key" cities of the country, notably New York, and the continuance of this policy will result in the elimination of all independent producers, on account of their inability to secure theaters."

The respondent also is charged with

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.  
MARKETS  
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston  
SPECIAL  
Sugar Cured Bacon, Machine Sliced, 5 lb. tin  
Peanut Butter, 4 lb. tin  
Fishes from our own farm for preserving  
OTHER STORES  
Arlington — Winchester — Lexington

amalgamating with such independents as Thomas H. Ince, Mack Sennett, the Cosmopolitan productions, Mayflower productions, George Fitzmaurice's productions, Sidney Chaplin productions, Lola Webber productions, William D. Taylor's productions, George Milford's productions, and William A. Brady's productions.

The productions of these independents are advertised and displayed as Paramount-Art Craft and Paramount pictures.

## FEDERAL BUDGET ECONOMIES SOUGHT

Savings in Government Expenditures Necessary Because of Probable Revenue Reduction—Legislative Plans Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reapportionment legislation will be the first order of business before the House of Representatives after the recess, Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader, announced yesterday after a White House conference with President Harding.

Preparatory to his departure from the city next week, Mr. Mondell sought an interview with the President for the purpose of discussing generally the question of national economy and the legislative program. It was the first time he had seen the President since the closing of Congress.

Mr. Mondell impressed upon the President the need for strict economy in all governmental expenditures, in view of the fact that the pending revenue bill will cut taxation by \$750,000,000, on the assumption that the various government departments would cut expenses to the bone. President Harding assured the Republican leader of his closest cooperation in keeping down expenditures, and expressed confidence in the ability of the Bureau of the Budget to effect additional economies in the government service. The President was complimented by Mr. Mondell for the way in which he has cooperated in the past, and was told that Congress looked upon him to assist in every way possible.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, also visited the President to discuss congressional plans for putting the taxation bill ahead of the tariff in the Senate after the recess period.

In accordance with the unanimous consent agreement reached before the recess, the House will not actually commence its duties until October 4. Mr. Mondell explained, although the recess ends on September 21. To give the various states time to pass necessary laws to conform with the terms of the reapportionment bill, Mr. Mondell said it would be necessary for this legislation to pass both houses before December 1. There are a number of other pieces of legislation which are to be sent over from the Senate, and these will comprise the bulk of the work of the House during the closing days of the special session.

The disarmament conference called to convene in Washington on November 11 also was touched upon during the meeting. The President informed the Republican leader that it is possible some additional expenses will have to be met by Congress in connection with the gathering of the delegates. Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the expenses of the conference before the recess, but unforeseen events may make necessary a heavier drain on the Treasury, the President stated.

## CALIFORNIA EDUCATION COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SACRAMENTO, California—Education costs in California for the fiscal year of 1921-22, which began on July 1, will total \$23,918,857.64, an increase of more than \$10,000,000 over expenditures for educational purposes during the last fiscal year, according to figures just made public by Ray L. Riley, State Controller. Mr. Riley's figures show that, for the year ending June 30, 1921, the actual expenditure for education in this State, including the University of California, was \$13,811,024.20.

## MAPS TO AID MOTORISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Acting upon the recommendations of the chief engineer of this city and the paving commission, the board of estimates is planning to place printed maps of the main and secondary thoroughfares of Baltimore at the city ends of these thoroughfares. The maps agreed upon will be 10 feet square on backgrounds of black and will serve as guides to motorists.

AMERICAN WALNUT  
"The Cabinet-Wood Superlative"

"THE CABINET WOOD WITHOUT A FAULT"  
"The area have not yet shown us the limits of the walnut as a cabinet wood."—So wrote an historian.  
The stability and strength of Walnut are proverbial, while its mild, even texture makes it the favorite with the wood-worker who knows that it will do credit to his best craftsmanship, now and in the years to come.  
"Be sure your Walnut is all Walnut."  
You will enjoy reading the history of Walnut in our Brochure of use, illustrated, informative.  
Send free upon request.  
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## IMPROVEMENT IN CREDIT SITUATION

Analysis of Business by Official of Credit Men Discloses a Widespread Depression, With Prices Dependent on Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—This is the time when every business man should work harder than ever before, and not for profits, but to reduce losses and to restore confidence, declares J. H. Tegoe, executive secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, in a review of conditions sent to the 55,000 members of the association yesterday.

"The gospel of work should be preached in every land," says Mr. Tegoe. "We must have confidence in fundamental conditions. The nation is still sound and is ready for the revival when the people get right and the upward swing begins. This is no time for lethargy."

"During August nothing of a highly significant character is noted in trade conditions. Basically, sufficient strength has not accumulated for an upward swing. The public in the last few months has received many forecasts predicated too largely on superficial appearances, and disappointments have time and again occurred in the fulfillment of these forecasts. To judge substantial and permanent improvements, basic conditions must be sought."

## Unemployment General

"Running swiftly over the surface of things and in a broad and brief way, we find in New England that in the manufacture and distribution of its chief commodities not more than 50 per cent of capacity prevails at present. Unemployment shows no appreciable increase or decrease. In the middle states commodities of seasonal use and not of basic character are being produced and distributed at about 50 per cent of capacity. Unemployment has decreased slightly owing to the settlement of strikes. In the southeast and along the Gulf, distribution of seasonal commodities, largely those of personal use, are also about one-half of capacity. Unemployment appears to be increasing here."

"In the Missouri Valley, grains are doing well and promise excellent crops. Distribution is not larger than in the east. Unemployment shows no appreciable increase or decrease. The farmers are disposed to sell their crops immediately and not to hold them as they did, and so injudiciously, a year ago. In other Mississippi Valley states, production and distribution of seasonal commodities range about one-half of capacity. Unemployment is decreasing. In the Dakotas the crops give good promise, but are a little spotty. Even the good crops, when promptly sold, will not relieve the farmers and the merchants generally speaking, of the indebtedness carried over from last year."

## Production Below Normal

"Extending these observations to the Pacific coast, there is no material change. Distribution is far below capacity in wholesale and manufacturing. Unemployment shows no appreciable difference up or down. The statistics as to unemployment throughout the land will bear some modification. In the basic commodities the production is far below normal, not ranging higher than 31 per cent."

"In the retail trade of the largest cities, the volume of business is very large as compared with the wholesale and manufacturing distributions. Some department stores have increased their dividends, while manufacturing enterprise has been decreasing or ceasing entirely its dividends. We have a continuation of the situation pointed out last month of a remarkable activity on the surface and a strong inaction at the base. The amount of retail business in the present state of unemployment appears difficult to understand, but when we note that the

federal reserve notes have decreased but \$440,000,000 in 12 months, that there is still a very large circulation per capita, we recognize that there is a great deal of money in the land and the people continue to spend it.

## Snug Credit Situation

"Fixing our eyes on the basic situation, which is just where we will discover changes that will indicate permanent improvement, there are these things to note. We are getting into a very snug credit situation. Increase in the reserves of the federal reserve banks reflect a liquidation of loans and very moderate borrowing. We are perfectly able, from the credit situation, to take a strong working swing. The railroads are working and will into a little better shape, and will show but little profit from operations in 1921, but if the refunding bill is passed, they should recuperate rapidly, and this recuperation will mean activity in basic materials. Building activities were less in July than in June, but, as compared with other lines of business, we can say construction activity is fairly good."

"The cost of living has increased slightly and this leads to the observation that in the commodities used for personal necessities and comforts, no decline in wholesale prices can be expected in the immediate future, and in cotton goods there may be a little advance. Prices generally are at the point now of waiting on a further liquidation of labor. Labor is waiting on a further liquidation of living costs. There must be less belligerency on the part of labor leaders toward the very thing out of which our people derive a living. So long as attitudes remain which hinder and do not help, so long as cooperation even between seemingly opposing interests is not attained, just so long will it be difficult for the basic conditions to improve and business start on the upgrade. We have no reasons to have other than confidence and to work with all our powers for the control of extravagances in personal living. The revival of simple tastes, the accumulation of thrift and our shoulders to business, will give us a good start in the upward swing."

## SETTLEMENT FROM SEIZED FUNDS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommendation that funds now in possession of the alien property custodian be used in the settlement of American claims against Germany was made to President Harding yesterday by the custodian.

Most of the American claims, Mr. Miller explained, resulted from the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships prior to America's entry into the war. Billed down, those now on file with the State Department amounted to more than \$400,000,000, Mr. Miller said. The property held by the custodian was estimated to be worth \$415,000,000.

## DEMARICATION BAY REACHED BY CUTTER

NOME, Alaska—The United States revenue cutter Bear has returned to Nome after a voyage which took the boat to Demarication Bay, where magnetic observations were made for the United States Coast Survey. This was the first time since 1888 that a government ship has reached Demarication Point, at the northern end of the Alaska-Canadian border.

The season was an open one, the voyagers reported on their return here, and signs of unusual prosperity among the Eskimos were noted.

## WEST POINT'S ENROLLMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WEST POINT, New York—With the return of the furlough class from vacation, the United States Military Academy has a larger enrollment than ever before in its history, according to an announcement made by Col. D. M. Danforth, Commandant. The number is 1262, only 72 below the maximum quota.

## BOYS ARRESTED FOR SELLING FORD WEEKLY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—A legal battle is under way as a result of the arrest of two newboys here for selling the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly. Hearing is scheduled for today, but it is believed a postponement will be asked by the city solicitor to give more time for preparing the case.

The city bases its action in suppressing the Ford paper on the claim that sale of such newspapers tends to "incite disorder" and is, therefore, an act of public policy.

Counsel for the newboys will contend, it is understood, that to forbid the sale is an act of discrimination.

## PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC RECORDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the seven years of commercial operation of the Panama Canal, ending August 14, last, 13,416 commercial vessels made the transit through the isthmus, according to the Panama Canal Record. The aggregate tonnage of these vessels was 45,569,942 and their cargo totaled 51,578,920 tons of 2240 pounds.

The traffic was made up of 6385 vessels of 21,933,325 net tons carrying 22,215,402 tons of cargo, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 7028 vessels of 23,936,617 net tons, carrying 29,363,518 tons of cargo, from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

## AMUNDSEN SHIP IS AT PORT TOWNSEND

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington—Capt. Roald Amundsen's ship, the Maud, arrived here on Tuesday under sail 24 days out of Dutch Harbor. She will go to Seattle to be repaired to resume her Arctic explorations.

The crew is composed of six Siberian Eskimos, the only white men on board being Capt. O. Wisting, Norwegian; H. U. Sverdrup, a Norwegian natural scientist, and G. Olonkin, a Russian engineer. The Maud lost a propeller off the Siberian coast last winter and recently was towed to Nome. Captain Amundsen reached Seattle several weeks ago.

## NEW YORK ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—A special "flying squadron" arrived here from Washington yesterday and began aiding Harold L. Hart, federal prohibition director, in eliminating the source of law violation by seeking out persons and firms engaged in unlawful manufacture and transportation of liquor.

MILK PRICES UNCHANGED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—There will be no change in milk prices for September, from those now fixed, according to an announcement made by the Borden Farm Products Company.

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Have You Seen the

**Packard**

Single-Six

Perform

On Commonwealth Ave.—Opp. Braves Field

"It Runs Alone"

The Single-Six is Every Inch a Packard and Now Sells for

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War Tax Extra—(F. O. B. Detroit)

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## FORESTATION PLANS BEFORE CONFERENCE

Tenth Annual Meeting Under Auspices of New Hampshire Society Considers Renewal of the Timber Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
NORTH WOODSTOCK, New Hampshire—Practical ways and means for rehabilitation of the timber supply of the United States were to be the chief consideration of the tenth annual forestry conference which opened here yesterday under the auspices of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission.

The program yesterday was devoted to a conference on the white pine blister rust, an informal reception to the members tendered by the North Woodstock Woman's Club and the Village Improvement Association, and the opening session, at which Allen Hollis, president of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, outlined the objects of the conference. Guests were extended from a number of organizations and brief papers were read on various reservations in New England.

### Decreasing Supply of Wood

"We have assembled," said Mr. Hollis in his opening address, "to discuss one of the very important topics that concern us as a people. How can we provide a timber supply for the future? With an ever-growing population we are confronted with an ever-decreasing supply of a commodity fundamental to our welfare, namely, wood. This commodity is renewable if we exercise forethought and intelligent cooperation."

"We are assured by experts in the United States Forest Service that two-thirds of the original timber supply standing in the United States are gone, and that one-half of the remainder is located west of the Rocky Mountains. Five-sixths of the population live east of the Rocky Mountains. They are struggling among themselves for the remaining one-sixth of the original timber, and paying very large sums, millions of dollars, in freight rates in order to secure the distant western remnant. At the same time, the experts tell us we have 51,000,000 acres, largely in the eastern states, of non-agricultural land capable of producing forest, idle from neglect. This untidy situation should be changed."

"The exigencies of the war disclosed our forest situation at home. It has been stated by one whose judgment we are seldom inclined to question, Col. Henry S. Graves, for 10 years chief of the forest service, that 15 years from now it will be very difficult to build similar structures or supply even ammunition boxes for our great emergency. Without the timber from great distance, with attendant costs and delays. Fortunately there is time, during the next 50 years, to grow a crop of trees before the final scarcity and high prices have driven us to extremities. It is the object of this meeting to devise practical ways and means to this important end, in the confident belief that our people have both the intelligence and the persistence to adopt and carry out an adequate policy as soon as they become convinced that a specific program is adequate and practicable. It is clear that forestry must solve the problem."

### Plea for Connecticut River

Making a plea for the Connecticut River which, he said, depends primarily upon the forest as a reservoir, Benjamin A. Haggood, representing the Springfield, Massachusetts, Chamber of Commerce, urged the acceptance of the Enabling Act by Vermont in order that land along the shores of the river may be taken for forest reservations.

"Ten states in the Union," said Mr. Haggood, "have passed the enabling act by which the federal government is authorized to acquire land for forest reserves within their borders. These are Maine and New Hampshire in New England, the southern states of Virginia and West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and one state in the middle west, Arkansas, where a tract of land has been purchased by the government in the Ozark Mountains connecting two tracts already owned by the government. It will be observed that Vermont has not passed this act. The federal government, therefore, has no constitutional right to purchase land in this Vermont area for the purpose of a forest reservation."

"The Chamber of Commerce of Springfield has been keenly interested from the first in the purchases of forest land in the White Mountains under the Weeks Law. More than 100,000 acres have already been taken on the steepest and most important watershed, from the point of view of stream flow, that are found anywhere on the Connecticut River. But we are equally interested that the watershed on the Vermont side of the river should be protected as well as those on the New Hampshire side. We are informed that examiners from the forestry service have found certain areas in Vermont that, if acquired, would assist in the protection of this river."

"We believe that if the forest reservations are good for New Hampshire, they are good for Vermont also, and we are using our best endeavors with our friends and acquaintances in Vermont to ask them to look most carefully and seriously into this matter and if there are any reasons why an Enabling Act should not be passed to state them quite fully and frankly. It is only by intelligent cooperation that great ends are secured."

"Unfortunately the Connecticut River is unlike the other large rivers

In New England, especially the Merrimack and the Androscoggin, in the fact that the Connecticut has no series of large lakes, with dams at their outlets which make for regulating the stream and giving it an even flow. The Connecticut River depends primarily upon the forest as a reservoir."

## NEW FARM CREDIT SYSTEM PROPOSED

Preliminary Findings of Commission on Agriculture Show Need of Extensive Agency for Converting Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Credit limitations, which according to recent investigations have been perhaps the sorest trial of the American farmer during the period of depression, will undoubtedly be the subject of remedial legislation recommended by the joint commission of agricultural inquiry, based upon the findings of its extensive investigation.

In a summary of the needs of agriculture, as revealed to the commission so far in the course of its hearings and researches, Sydney Anderson (R.), representative from Minnesota, and chairman of the commission, stated that the vital necessity at present was for some form of intermediate credit for production and marketing purposes, running from six months to three years. It is understood that several plans for setting up such credit machinery are being considered with a view to recommending legislation when the commission submits its report to Congress in January.

### New Agency Needed

From the testimony of farmers, bankers, and government officials, the commission has reached the conclusion that agriculture needs some credit agency other than the Federal Reserve System and Federal Farm Loan System, to fill in the gap between the short time credit furnished by regular banks and the long time credit afforded by the farm loan system and farm mortgage institutions. The essentials of this proposed credit machinery have been tentatively mapped out. They are as follows:

1. It must consist of two agencies, one to deal directly with the farmer-borrower, the other a medium to reach the investing public by converting small farmers' obligations into short time debentures or other salable credit obligations.
2. The branches of these agencies must be sufficiently numerous to meet the requirements of every locality, every commodity and every farmer. This must be comprehensive enough to meet the requirements, not only of the large borrower, but the small farmer with limited assets.
3. The machinery once established must be self-sustaining, not requiring government support except possibly for the initial capital required to put it into operation.
4. The credit furnished must be of such character as to conform to the farmers' turnover; it must be extended for a time sufficient to enable payment to be made out of the earnings of the farm, without frequent renewals which add to the expense of the borrower in fees and commissions.

### Existing Facilities Used

In establishing such a system, according to Mr. Anderson's statement, it will be quite feasible to utilize, as points of contact with the farmer, existing agencies, such as commercial, state and national banks, farm loan associations and the federal reserve banks. The proposition is to establish a new system, but one utilizing existing primary credit agencies.

"Such a plan will complement the credit facilities now offered," said Mr. Anderson, "and will give to the American farmer the most comprehensive and flexible credit system in the world."

Other phases of the agricultural question which have been investigated with a view to recommending relief measures, it was stated in the report, are the falling off of exports, decrease of domestic consumption and increased freight rates.

The possibility of increased exports depends, in the view of the commission, on the purchasing power of Europe, the availability of American credit, and to a lesser extent exchange rates.

Various proposals have been made for bringing domestic consumption back to normal, increasing the farmers' own buying power, which is at present 69 per cent of the 1913 figure, completion of the cycle of price readjustment, and the creation of a public opinion that prices have reached a level upon which business can be safely resumed with assurance against further abnormal fluctuation. This last, according to Mr. Anderson, is the most important of all.

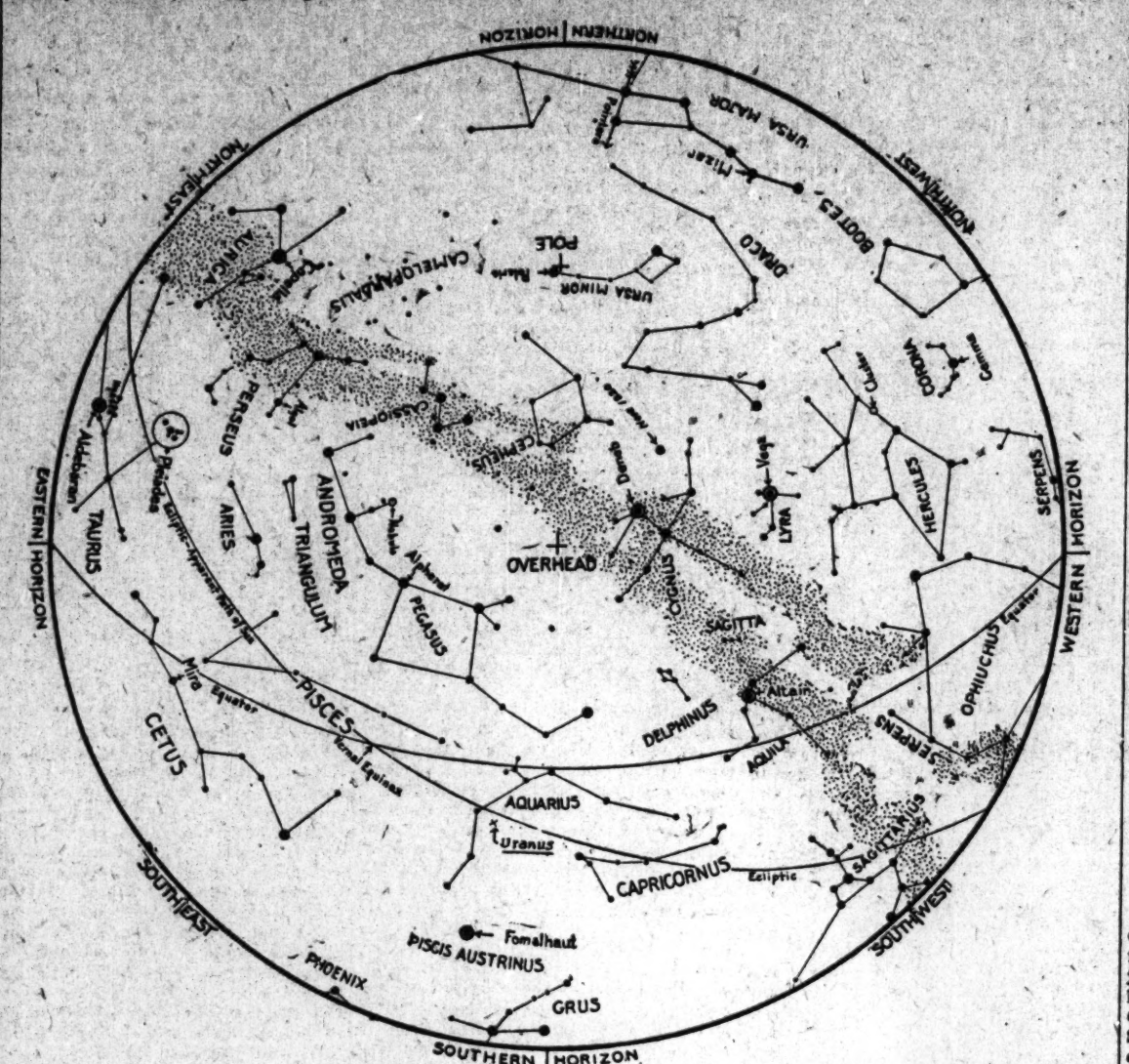
**AMERICAN BALLOON DESTROYED**  
NEW YORK, New York—Dirigible balloon D-6, the largest American naval aircraft of its type, and the kite balloon A. P. were destroyed by a fire which also raised the hangar yesterday at the Rockaway Point naval station. An explosion of gasoline from an unknown cause started the blaze. Although a number of men were in the hangar only one man was slightly burned.

## THE NORTHERN SKY FOR SEPTEMBER

In the northeast we may now see Algor, the demon star. The position of Algor is indicated on the accompanying map. Its name is undoubtedly due to its strange winking. At regular intervals of about three days, or more exactly 68 hours, its light begins to

of the system. As to the accuracy of the results, the photo-electric measures give values with an error less than 1 per cent. Professor Stebbins is able to obtain improved values for the relations of the various parts of the system of Algor. The actual dimensions are dependent on the distance of Algor from us. Using the latest value for distance, it seems that the total light of Algor is about 200 times that of the sun, and that the companion possesses a surface in-

time the sun comes to the autumnal equinox, and enters the sign of Libra. This marks the beginning of autumn as designated by the almanac. The full moon falling this year on September 17, six days before the equinox, is the harvest moon. The full moon coming nearest to the equinox is so called since at that time it rises only a little later each evening for several consecutive nights, and consequently is supposed to be helpful to the harvesters.



The September evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear September 6 at 11 p. m., September 22 at 10 p. m., October 7 at 9 a. m. and October 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

fade away until about 4½ hours later it has reached a minimum, having lost five-sixths of its brilliancy. It remains constant for perhaps 20 minutes and then brightens, recovering its full lustre nine hours from the time it began this lengthy wink. The star is perfectly visible to the naked eye throughout its variation, and the phenomenon is most interesting to watch. A good evening for observers in the eastern part of the United States to see it this month is on September 13, when the star is at its dimmest about midnight. Three days later on September 16 Algor is again at low ebb, but early in the evening. For other times we must reckon forward by intervals of three days and 21 hours, the period of recurrence. Of course, many of these come in daylight and cannot be seen.

The cause of the variation in light is in the nature of an eclipse. The star consists of two bodies revolving around each other, one of which is relatively dark. This dark star at regular intervals comes in front of the bright companion and cuts off a large portion of its light. Accurate measurements of the variation of the light make it possible to compute the sizes of these stars.

The light-curve has been determined in many ways by different observers. In 1905-10 Prof. Joel Stebbins of the University of Illinois measured the light of Algor with a selenium photometer, which consists of a cell filled with the crystalline form of selenium. The electric resistance changes when the cell is exposed to light. The amount of change taking place is measured with a galvanometer. Professor Stebbins achieved great success with this form of photometer, determining the light of the moon throughout a lunation, and of other celestial objects. Later, the experiments with selenium were abandoned in favor of the photo-electric cells. Such a cell when placed near the focus of his 12-inch telescope, and the image of a star made to fall upon it, registers objects down to photographic magnitude 6.0, or even fainter, with a degree of accuracy hitherto unattained in star work. Recently, Professor Stebbins has employed this extremely sensitive instrument for determining the light-curve of Algor.

This investigation seemed important, as the spectroscope had detected a third body in the system already known, and variations in the photo-metric period had been attributed to this unseen body. The new measures, besides confirming some of the previous results, show an effect due to the ellipsoidal shape of the components

tenancy 10 times that of the sun. However, a better knowledge of the distance is required. For definite results for the complete system, the color, light, and distance of the third body also must be determined. It may be that in the next decade this will be accomplished. In such manner is the temple of knowledge built up.

The approach of autumn may be seen in the advance of the constellations toward the western horizon. Each month the sky shifts westward by one-twelfth of the entire circumference, making a complete revolution in a year. Vega, the star of summer, is nearly half way to the horizon, preceded by Boötes, Corona, Hercules and Ophiuchus. Cygnus follows, while Aquila and Delphinus act as attendants. Sagittarius is disappearing in the southwest. Southward, Fomalhaut is near the meridian. It seems to be a landmark or rather a star mark of the close of the vacation season. We see also Aquarius, Capricornus, and a portion of Grus in the south. All our old friends among the northern constellations are present: Draco making a particularly striking appearance as it rears its crest aloft. Our eyes have stolen glances toward the east, for in this quarter are the greatest changes. The sky here is magnificently filled by Pegasus and Andromeda. Below are Triangulum and Aries, as well as Pisces and Cetus. We welcome the Pleiades as they rise mistily above flashing Aldebaran. It thrills one to see the return of these companions of last year. Following down the Milky Way from the zenith to the northeast, we meet Cepheus and Cassiopeia; Perseus with the demon star, Algor, and finally Auriga the Charlotteer, with beautiful Capella.

This is a poor month for the observation of planets. Uranus, the only planet favorably placed, is a severe test of the unaided eye. Its position and motion from night to night may be noted with a field glass. Mercury is an evening star, but is too near the sun to be seen. Jupiter and Saturn are in conjunction with the sun about September 24. On September 13 it will be in conjunction with Neptune. Mars as well as Venus is in Leo. It will be in conjunction with Regulus on September 17. There are other conjunctions of the planets which would be interesting if visible. On September 23 at 2:20 Greenwich

## MOBILE SQUADS TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mobile squads of expert prohibition enforcement officers are to be sent from Washington to various Atlantic coast cities to assist in combating the flow of liquor being smuggled into the country, the internal revenue commissioner said yesterday.

Assignment to New York of E. C. Yellowley, chief of the general prohibition unit, Mr. Blair said, was the first step in the prohibition bureau's program for checking the activities of rum runners. Illicit distilling along the seacoast towns, Mr. Blair said, was a minor problem compared with smuggling, particularly between New York and the Florida coast. Assistance from headquarters, he said, would be extended to the prohibition officials of the port cities and also along the Mexican border, where the smuggling problem also was serious.

## MARKET OFFICIAL ASSAILS GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Interest in yesterday's hearing of the Meyer legislative committee, which is investigating the various city departments, centered in the attempt of Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets, to defend himself from the attacks

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## LABOR RIFT OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

Treasurer of American Federation Resigns Following His Opposition to Participation in the Washington Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—"I am not in favor of going into a conference that may include in its make-up people from secession and dual outlaw movements," said Daniel J. Tobin, of Boston, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in opposing a resolution appointing President Gompers of the federation as its delegate to the proposed unemployment conference, announced by Secretary Hoover. "Nor am I in favor of going into a conference made up of government officials and so-called public-spirited citizens who will join to make it appear that Labor is the cause of unemployment, and try to use it as a club to force down wages."

## FAIR RENTAL IS 10 PER CENT OF VALUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Definite rules for determining the rent to be permitted as reasonable under the rent laws, have been laid down for the guidance of municipal court justices in a decision rendered by the appellate term of the Supreme Court, in the second department, which includes all the boroughs outside of Manhattan.

The rules are as follows: (1) determine the present fair market value of the premises; (2) determine the gross rentals demanded by the landlords; (3) determine the allowable operating expenses for the past year; (4) deduct the operating expenses from the gross rental to determine the net rental; (5) if this rental does not exceed 10 per cent of the present value of the property, then the rent demanded is not unreasonable.

Justice Charles H. Kelby wrote the opinion, which was concurred in by Justices James C. Cropsey, and Edward Lasansky.

## CALIFORNIA LEGION ELECTS COMMANDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

CAMP CURRY, Yosemite Valley, California—The Department of California of the American Legion has just concluded its annual convention here with the election of John R. Quinn, of Delano, as state commander. San Jose was selected for the 1922 convention. William D. Stephens, Governor of California, pledged his full support to the proposed \$100,000,000 bond issue, which will be voted on at the general election this fall, and proceeds of which are to be used to assist former soldiers who went into the world war from California.

## MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The majority of the cloth mills in this city are now running full time with most of the machinery in operation. The output being estimated at 80 to 90 per cent of normal. Recovery in the yarn departments is reported much slower, although one mill has started up a night shift to take care of the orders received during the last few weeks. When the machinery installed in the new mills is ready for starting up, it is stated that there will be a shortage of skilled labor to take care of the equipment.

## RADIO SHOW IS OPENED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Among features of the exhibition at the National Radio Show which opened here yesterday is a tiny automobile controlled by wireless, the invention of E. F. Galvin of Yonkers, New York. The Radio Show is being held in connection with the annual convention of the Amateur Radio Operators of America and the Radio Relay League. Several hundred radio men are here for the two meetings.

## HEADLIGHT LAW VIOLATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Failure to comply with the new automobile headlight regulations is charged against nearly 600 owners whose machines have been tagged or reported. According to the state registrar of motor vehicles the tagging is merely a reminder for the owner to comply with the law but a second report of improper equipment on the same machine would mean revocation of its registration.

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## CONTROVERSY OVER POLICY OF SPAIN

Count de Romanones Replies to Statement of Marquess de Lema Regarding the Former's Conduct of Foreign Affairs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The interest and importance of the foreign policy contest, as it may be called, that has been opened between the Foreign Minister, the Marquess de Lema, and the Count de Romanones, who has fulfilled that office in the past and is the leader in foreign policy on the Liberal side, have been much advanced by a vigorous reply that the Count has now made to the long statement published by his Conservative rival. The latter had commented in ironical terms upon the Count's persistent advocacy of closer political relations with England and France and his failure to put his ideas into practice when he had the opportunity, especially at a crisis in the European war when Spain, whose foreign policy was then being directed to the wisdom of foreign chancelleries by the Count, suffered severe humiliations and losses through the German submarines.

The Marquess de Lema claimed that all the good that had been done in the way of improving Spain's relations with the powers indicated, had been accomplished by Conservative governments. The initiative in this present contest was taken by the Count in a short statement; he now replies and attacks again in one much longer and more detailed. The matter is of a certain importance because it is appreciated in diplomatic circles that matters affecting Spain's foreign relations have been causing a certain anxiety in recent times and that her ambitions have not been fulfilled.

### A Novel Procedure

The Count de Romanones now remarks that he could hardly have expected that what he stated in the first place could have caused the Foreign Minister to answer him thus officially and to take the initiative in an argument in the plenitude of his ministerial responsibility. This was a very novel procedure which the Marquess de Lema doubtless desired to submit as a model worthy of being copied. He congratulated himself on having given his friend, the Foreign Minister, the opportunity of expressing the thought of the Conservative Party upon the foreign policy of Spain. He wished that it had been taken, but the public must have felt themselves wholly deceived when under the title of "The Conservative Party and the foreign policy of Spain" nothing was set forth that has any connection with such an interesting subject, all that was discussed being the policy that was supposed to have been conducted by him, the Count de Romanones, descending to details of no importance and twisting about the facts and the arguments.

"The important thing," the Count goes on, "is not what I may have done or left undone; what is important is to know whether the policy developed in the name of the Conservative Party by the Marquess de Lema has given results advantageous to the interests of Spain. That is the subject that I am going to examine. And I am going to examine it in spite of the delicacy of this matter, because the Foreign Minister invites me to it, but after doing that it is clear I must devote a few lines to the defense of my own statement. To make me responsible for the foreign policy of Spain not having been dealt with in Parliament is truly peculiar, and it is not a sign of good faith to make special case of an interruption that I made when Mr. Martinez de Campos was speaking, an interruption that I would have made a hundred times, and which was directed exclusively to fixing the responsibility that the representative of the government was assuming in the debate.

### The Cartagena Note

"My good friend, the Marquess de Lema, wishes to present me as having followed an uncertain and fluctuating policy. Uncertain and fluctuating the directions given by me to foreign policy? It will be enough for me to make a reminder of some facts. One is that I had a very leading part in what is called the Cartagena note published on the occasion of the interview that the King had with the President of the French Republic in the waters of that bay, a note which confirmed that of Mr. Maurel in 1907, and which, in determining the compromise of Spain with France in regard to the Mediterranean and a part of the Atlantic, embraced something more than that, the recognition of the association of both countries in the development of all their policy.

"Another thing to note is the position taken by me from the first moment of the outbreak of the European war and the criticisms and campaigns that were directed against me with a violence that has been seldom equalled. Also there is the policy that I followed at the hand of the government during the years 1916 and 1917, and my departure from that government in April of the latter year with a written resignation of which I wish only to recall one paragraph—I have always been convinced," I said, "that the international policy that would permit of the aggrandisement of Spain is that undertaken in 1902. That policy was entered upon by a government of which I had the honor of forming part, and was reiterated and accentuated in the treaties of 1904 and 1905 and in the declaration of Cartagena of 1907 and 1912. The outbreak of the war suspended the development of that policy, but in my judgment it could not and should not change it."

"Together with this there must be considered the journey I made to Paris

during my brief tenure of office in the last month of 1918 and the early months of 1919, preceded by the departure of the ambassador of Germany and Austria, who, notwithstanding the end of the war, still remained in Spain. And, lastly, there was my speech at the Ritz and so many other things that are very well known and which I do not need to recall because they are present in the memory of all and they have fixed what is and has been my attitude in this problem. When during the term of the National Cabinet and from the ministerial bench I made a declaration of foreign policy, I confirmed these same conclusions, emphasizing, because it was necessary to emphasize it, the necessity of a better understanding with North America.

"And in making this statement it is not necessary to say that I was emphasizing to the utmost my feeling for the cordiality of relations with France and England, a cordiality never interrupted and always more patent. In the speech at the Ritz I did not speak of the necessity of an alliance with England, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and the United States of America, as, with fine irony, it is attributed to me by the Foreign Minister. I spoke indeed of the fact that our foreign policy had friendship with the allied countries for its basis, and emphasized the necessity that Italy should not hold herself distant from our diplomatic designs, believing it to be highly advantageous to our interests that she should not.

### Spain's International Position

"But anyhow it would not be worth while for me to discount what the Foreign Minister said, that I had pursued a fluctuating foreign policy which included—as it is given greater force to his argument—that I was a very keen supporter of the policy of friendship with the central empires, a rabid Germanophile! All this has no importance in the present case because it is not men that matter to the interests of a country, but policies. I declare, and I am disposed to go on declaring, that the foreign policy of the Conservative Party, or rather the policy of the Marquess de Lema, leaving on one side his good intention and his prudent desire, is a notorious mistake, and it results today in a complete failure.

"The Marquess de Lema has had the opportunity, truly rare in Spain, of discharging the office of Foreign Minister during a very long period, and in this time he might define and practice a policy whose results were palpable. And, in truth, they have been palpable. There was a moment when Spain might have occupied a place in the concert of the nations of the world and have won friendships which would have afforded her facilities for the development of her commerce and her wealth. And what, at the present moment, is the international position of Spain? Let us examine it briefly.

"Spain," declares the Count de Romanones, with a candor that occasions some excitement among his readers, "finds herself more isolated than she has ever been, inspiring confidence in no country either in Europe or in America, all of them having resentments more or less deep through the conduct that has been pursued by the Spanish government which has made them the object of every kind of pinpricks. The entire system employed by the Marquess de Lema has been reduced to one of irritation here and there, so that even when something has been conceded what was asked, when in the name of Spain real favors have been granted, they have been delivered in such a manner that those indeed who received them could not feel grateful nor have they been impelled to any reciprocity.

"When the assistance of a nation has been sought in the fields of politics, difficulties have been created in the sphere of economics. At Geneva the opportunity was lost of taking the leading place among the Spanish-speaking nations, as was the general desire, and of gaining for Spain a preponderant situation in the League of Nations. No advantage was taken of the noble attitude of the United States of America to make more intimate the relations of that country with Spain. And France, although the Marquess de Lema invites me to it, I do not wish to speak of France.

"Problem of Tangier  
"At the present time, in regard to the problem of Tangier, thanks to the very clever efforts of the Foreign Minister, Spain remains with folded arms waiting as France waits, but in movement. The question of finding in this problem the assistance of England has been completely lost, and the other nations, thanks to the absurd measures adopted in the matter of the tariffs, can show no benevolence toward us. And so we are going upon the way of disaster, because we must be fatally led into that by a policy that is not fluctuating but is the negation of all policy, or rather one would say that it is a policy so insipid that it is like a vacuum. I make these statements because the words of the Foreign Minister oblige me to do so in my just defense, in necessary and unavoidable defense, and upon him must fall the responsibility for these polemics."

Referring to the comment of a French writer in a review or magazine dealing with colonial affairs, to the effect that the French Government might have settled the Tangier question if it had taken proper advantage of the stay of the Count de Romanones in Paris at the time when he was last Prime Minister, this remark having been quoted by the Marquess de Lema, the Count observes: "To seek a phrase in a colonial publication to convey the impression that if, as the result of my journey to Paris, negotiations upon Tangier had followed, and France would have won the case, small cost, favors somewhat of innocent insinuations, to which I only answer that I am sure that it I had conducted the negotiations, the cause of Tangier would today have been in a very different situation,

since I should have done the exact contrary of all that the Foreign Minister has done.

"It must not be forgotten that the difficulty of the Tangier problem must be sought in its origin, in a consideration of those times when France, at the point of her strength being exhausted before the German colossus, had to check the German maneuvers in Morocco, which were placing her in a situation so difficult that a man of such authority as Mr. Barthou, the present French War Minister, was constrained to say in his book 'La Bataille du Maroc' that France had to maintain two fronts at the same time, one in Europe and the other in Morocco."

"At the end of his statement, the Count de Romanones says that if the Marquess de Lema desires to go on with this argument he for his own part is willing, and that he has not entered it for the sake of defending himself but because the clarification of all these affairs is a matter of much importance to Spain who, through the political errors of the Marquess de Lema, find herself day by day to be more and more compromised."

## NEW ZEALAND THANKS THE UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Francis Bell, has just written an expression of gratitude toward the motherland for her treatment of New Zealand that will endear him to many English colonists.

During the last few critical years there has been some murmuring about the terms on which the British Government purchased New Zealand produce. Wool, butter, and meat were bought at agreed-on prices in New Zealand, and shipped by the British Government, the producer being paid on delivery at this end. The result was that, while this "commandeer" lasted, the New Zealand producer was relieved of burden. Even in the worst periods of the war the British Government provided shipping, and he had no need to bother about marketing his goods.

The British Government's policy may not always have been the best possible, or the most generous, but that it was considerate and generous on the whole, and that New Zealanders were immensely indebted to Britain for the way Britain helped to keep their productions going, there can be no doubt. Had New Zealand been a neutral country it is unthinkable that the British Government would have sent so much tonnage such a distance for cargoes, and in other ways considered New Zealand's interests.

Recently G. Mitchell published a protest against the idea that the mother country in the requisition of produce had profited at the expense of the dominions. "How small is the Empire's debt to us in comparison with our debt to the Empire?" was the keynote of this utterance of a man who served with distinction in the war, Sir Francis Bell has written to Mr. Mitchell, thanking him for his stand: "Let a New Zealander born and bred thank you for your fine defense of the mother country's dealings with her dominions and dependencies. England has been gracious beyond measure to us. Only the governments of the dominions and colonies realize how patiently and considerately the Imperial Government meets every request, and how readily it allows us to have the best of every bargain. I take off my hat to the man who wrote that spirited defense. I endorse every word of it, and whatever be your side in Parliament, I am proud to be in the same Parliament with a man who can rise to the occasion as you have and say far more eloquently than I could what should be made known to all our people and realized by all our children."

## JEWISH SETTLEMENT RESTRICTION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—At the annual conference of the English Zionist Federation, held recently at Liverpool, the following resolution was submitted and passed:

"That this annual conference of the English Zionist Federation begs to convey to His Majesty's Government the most earnest hope that the necessary measures will be taken to give effect to the pledge given by it to the Jewish people in Mr. Balfour's Declaration of November 2, 1917, in favor of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

"This conference hereby enters a solemn protest against any stoppage of Jewish immigration into Palestine as a violation of the fundamental principle governing the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and respectfully requests His Majesty's Government to afford to the Jews in Palestine the protection which they are entitled to expect from Great Britain as the mandatory power.

"This conference further desires to urge upon His Majesty's Government that Palestine be placed as soon as practicable under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home under the mandate of the League of Nations."

PALESTINE ECONOMIC BOARD  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Economic Board for Palestine has been registered as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital. The objects are to assist in the development of Palestine in accordance with the provisions of the Palestine mandate or otherwise; the establishment of a Jewish national home; and the development of the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine in cooperation with the Zionist organization or any other appropriate Jewish agency recognized or to be recognized under the said mandate.

## ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY EXAMINED

Whole Policy, It Is Explained, Is Actuated by Motives of Economy, Not of Sentiment—Fiume an Illustration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquess Della Torretta, has made his first public appearance with a declaration of his policy. A professional diplomatist, like his predecessor, he had no previous experience of parliamentary speaking, but the Italian Senate is a much quieter assembly than the Chamber. Party feeling is far weaker there than in the elective House.

The Minister's general idea is the observation of the peace treaties, including, as the Premier added, that of Rapallo, of which he was one of the negotiators. The next point in the ministerial program is that Italy's foreign policy is essentially economic, like that of England under the younger Pitt. Italy wants raw materials and markets rather than tracts of stone and barren territory, whereas the Turkish Nationalists look upon the treaty of London by Baron Sonnino was to think exclusively of territorial gains and to ignore commercial concessions.

The new minister looks for the latter, after the fashion of the medieval Italian republics of Venice and Genoa, in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. There are two ways of securing this object: Collaboration with the Greeks, who are the chief mercantile nation in the Levant, and agreement with the Turks, who have never shown the least aptitude for peace, leaving that to the Greeks and Armenians. Since the war Italy has sided with the Turks; but the Minister sorrowfully admitted that the Ankara government had repudiated the Italian overtures.

### Turks Suspicious

Unpleasant incidents have occurred at Adalia and in the Meander Valley, and the Turkish Nationalists look with suspicion upon the power which, only nine years ago, conquered from the Ottoman Empire its two last African provinces. Besides, the Turks like no Europeans; they respect force alone. Consequently an Italo-Greek agreement would seem indicated, but that is hindered by the delayed cession of the islands of the Lower Aegean, occupied by the Italians since 1912, but, with the temporary exception of Rhodes, destined to have been handed over to Greece in virtue of the Tittoni-Venizelos arrangement of last year.

The new Minister admitted the existence of this arrangement, but made its execution dependent upon the conclusion of peace with Turkey. Even then he recognized the power of Parliament to modify it, as one of the admirals in the Senate had desired. Meanwhile, the Greek committee of the occupied islands has sent a protest to the Italian Government as long as this question remains open there will be no durable harmony between Greeks and Italians.

Moreover, the Minister threatened that, if the independence of Albania should prove impracticable—a not improbable contingency in view of the three religions and the tribal system of that wild country—Italy would have to reconsider her Albanian policy. This means presumably a reversal of Mr. Giolitti's evacuation of all Albania, except the islet of Saseno. But as Italian occupation of southern Albania would lead to further difficulty with the Greeks and probably with the Albanians themselves.

A distinguished expert on Albania recently told the writer that, as long as the Italians confined themselves to Saseno, the Albanians would help them; but if they recaptured any part of the mainland, the Albanians would oppose them. This was also the opinion of the eminent Italian naval strategist, Admiral Bettolo.

### Fiume and Port Baros

The Premier himself stated the government's attitude on the question of Port Baros, about which there has been so much recrimination. There was a theory that either a secret clause of the treaty of Rapallo or a confidential letter of Count Sforza had assigned Port Baros, the smaller harbor of Fiume, to Jugoslavia.

Mr. Bonomi stated that the treaty of Rapallo did "not solve the question of Port Baros." That instrument provided that the eastern frontier of Fiume, which, owing to the alteration of the bed of the river Eneo, had been uncertain for many years, should be fixed by a mixed commission of Italian and Jugoslav delegates in equal numbers, and, in the probable case of their disagreement, by the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Republic. This should be an extra reason for not offending Switzerland by speeches such as that of Mr. Mussolini about the Canton Ticino.

Mr. Bonomi declined to make any further statement of fact on the sub-

ject, except to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which sits with closed doors. He added, however, the opinion that if Port Baros were assigned to either Jugoslavia or Fiume against the wishes of Fiume or to Fiume against the wishes of Jugoslavia, the result would be "a Pyrrhic victory" for the party which obtained it. For, in the former case, the port would be too small for the requirements of a big state, such as Jugoslavia now is, and the Jugoslavs would therefore have to enlarge it or make a new harbor elsewhere, at great expense.

### First Step for Fiumans

In the latter case the Jugoslavs would have no motive for using Port Baros at all, and that harbor, without the traffic from the Jugoslav Hinterland, would be useless. Consequently a solution must be found acceptable to both parties, but this is impossible as long as there is no recognized government at Fiume.

The first step, therefore, is for the Fiumans themselves. The rival Italian factions in the town, the Nationalists and the followers of Mr. Zanella, must make up their differences, so that there may be some one authorized to speak in the name of all Fiume at the negotiations between Italy, Jugoslavia and the city. Mr. Bonomi's Fiuman policy is marked by a common sense hitherto not conspicuous in the directors of that much-tried city's fortunes. It is now seen that, sentiment apart, the economic interests of Fiume like those of Zara must depend upon a good understanding with the Jugoslavs, who hold the mainland behind those two Italian oases in the great expanse of Jugoslavia.

Similarly, when England held the isolated towns of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkerque on the French coast, their economic position was untenable as soon as they fell out with the French. They had then to be fed from the other side of the sea; they were merely strategic bridgeheads, which Fiume and Zara are not. No doubt Fiume and Zara are strongly attached to Italy; but cities cannot live upon sentiment alone for long; they also need a material economic basis for their existence. Zara needs cherries; Fiume wants wood from Croatia. Both these wants are consistent with affection for Italy. The Fiuman question should, therefore, be solved by the voluntary consent of all the three parties.

### Montenegro Enters

Finally the Premier spoke of the Italian official attitude to Montenegro. The British and French governments have recognized Montenegro as a part of Jugoslavia and are no longer represented diplomatically at the exiled court of the Queen-Regent, Milena, at San Remo. The Italian Government has not acted so definitely. Mr. Bonomi declared that, "in accordance with Italy's liberal traditions, the government will support whatever may be the desire of the majority of the Montenegrin people."

According to the two British official reports, drawn up by Mr. Bryce and Mr. Temperley, the desire of the Montenegrin majority is for union in some form with Jugoslavia, but more probably a federal union than a centralized administration. There are believed to be three parties in Montenegro—the first and largest in favor of a federal union with large autonomy and local administration by that nation; the second, which advocates complete identification with Jugoslavia, of which Cetinje and Podgoritzia would thus become prefectures; and the third and smallest, which wants a restoration of the Petrovich Dynasty and complete independence, such as existed since the battle of Kosovo in 1389. This third party, mainly consisting of veterans and officers, some of whom have already made their peace with and accepted offices at Belgrade, is subdivided into the partisans of King Michael, still at school at Eastbourne, and those of his uncle, Danilo, who prefers Monte Carlo to Montenegro and 25 years ago told a British diplomatist that he never meant to reign.

The acrimonious quarrels of the Royalist Party have been fomented by the autocracy of the former Premier, Jovan Plamenatz. It is deplorable that Montenegro's heroic history should end thus; but even before the war it was obvious that, as soon as the old "Sandjak" of Novibazar, which separated Serbia from Montenegro, had disappeared as the result of the Balkan victories of 1912, the two Serbian states would merge in one.

## BRIGHT AUSTRALIAN OUTLOOK IN TRADE

Readjustment of World Conditions Will, It Is Believed, Result in the Commonwealth Taking a Foremost Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The Empire was able to supply all the raw material necessary not merely to maintain Great Britain as she was before the war, but to place her on a pinnacle of greatness beyond that which she had so far achieved. One would have imagined that the advantages of trade within the Empire were so obvious as to need no advocacy." After speaking thus at the Empire Agricultural Conference in London recently, Australia's Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, proceeded to develop his views as to imperial trade expansion based on the fuller exploitation of the vast latent resources by which the dominions are enriched.

Australia even now is a ready and loyal customer of the old country, and the latest available figures show that the value of competitive imports shipped to the Commonwealth in 1917-18 was £45,233,975, of which Great Britain's share was £21,712,327 or 48 per cent. The remaining 52 per cent was shared by the United States, 26.6 per cent; Japan, 9.3 per cent; and other countries, 15.9 per cent. For the year 1919-20, these competitive imports were valued at £70,059,969, of which England's quota had risen to £38,037,193 or 54.29 per cent. The imports from the United States had decreased to 24.93 per cent; Japan to 5.3 per cent, and other countries showed a slight increase to 15.34 per cent.

It is now estimated that the last half year will show that Britain's share was 67 per cent, which compares even favorably with the 63 per cent in the pre-war year of 1913. This increasingly satisfactory state of affairs may be attributed in the first instance to the inherent merit of British goods, and secondly to the sentimental desire of Australia to purchase commodities from the motherland; it is also indicative of the overwhelmingly strong affection which exists in the Commonwealth for the imperial connection, and is a very practical proof of this affection.

### Australia's Burden of Debt

Australia, like nearly all other countries, is passing through a financial and commercial period of abnormality which has no precedent in the past. One of the most potent reasons for the world-wide commercial crisis is to be found in war debts. In 1913 the total liabilities of the world were £8,600,000,000 and the total paper issues negligible. In 1920 these figures had swollen to colossal totals of £60,000,000,000 indebtedness and £16,540,000,000 paper issues.

Australia is burdened with more than her share of this debt, for she paid little if any of her war expenses out of revenue, although England managed to liquidate a comparatively large proportion of hers out of income. Australia's national debt now stands at the huge total of £765,000,000, the federal share being £257,000,000 and that of the states £408,000,000. This total is very considerably in excess of the pre-war level of the British national debt and represents no less than £150 per head of the population. This debt has to be faced with the full knowledge that heavy and increased expenditure must necessarily be incurred by reason of the semi-national status conferred upon the Commonwealth by the Peace Treaty. This expenditure will be to provide adequate naval and military defense for Australia, as Great Britain can no longer be called upon fully to bear the cost of the naval protection of the Commonwealth.

Another adverse financial factor by which the nation must deal is the cost of governing the country. In 1913-14 federal and state taxation was £4 14s. per head and in 1920-21 it had risen to £12 5s. 6d. It is not meant by quoting the debt and taxation figures of Australia to imply that that rich country is anywhere near insolvency, but merely to point to the necessity of increasing trade and re-

ducing expenses to meet the situation. Another point which should be remembered is that no less than 80 per cent of the state debts is represented by solid and income-producing works like railways.

### Eliminating the Middleman

Australia must look to every country in order to increase her business, and in this connection the two reports furnished by Major-General Ramo-cio to the Commonwealth Government on the possibilities of expanding trade between Australia and Italy are interesting. In order to eliminate the middleman the Italian Government is considering the establishment of an organization to include banking, mercantile, manufacturing, shipping, and pastoral interests, to direct all trade between Australia and Italy. A similar organization to control trade with Canada has already been arranged. The capital of the Canadian group is \$30,000,000. Australia can supply wool, wheat, hides, minerals, and so forth, which Italy wants, and in return she is in a position to export to the Commonwealth olive oil, mercury, aluminum, and metallic oxide, and she holds a monopoly for sulphur from the Sicilian deposits. Italy is manufacturing extensively electrical machines and apparatus, and a representative of one of the Milan houses will visit Australia at an early date.

Then Australia is looking to her oil resources, now that this commodity has assumed such outstanding importance in the markets of the world. In this connection a reward of £50,000 was offered by the government for the discovery within the Commonwealth of oil in payable quantities. Many companies have been started in every state, some of which, in South Australia, Western Australia, and New South Wales, have started operations, and they are all very optimistic of locating large supplies of oil.

Every nation in the world is dependent upon not itself alone for trade revival, but on the improved purchasing power of other countries, and this aspect is intimately bound up with the problem of the exchanges. A committee on the international financial position, appointed by the London Chamber of Commerce, has made an interesting report in which it says that stable currency and steady exchanges will help but not create trade. Trade, it is pointed out, needs purchasing power in individuals, and also certainty of payment of debts, while it must not be forgotten that the level of the exchanges itself tends to remedy some of the troubles by proportionately encouraging exports from the "derelict" countries. Thus the situation, if left alone, may gradually work out its own salvation to some extent. There is no royal road leading direct to stable exchange except honesty and economy in government as well as in individuals.

So soon as the inevitable straightening up of the world takes place, Australia with her great and in many instances untapped sources of wealth should go ahead commercially at a rapid rate.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Unity and Variety in a Small Flat

In furnishing a little bungalow or flat, where the rooms are small and close together, much more artistic skill and reserve may be required in order to get the best result than in a house of much larger dimensions. For instance, in a fair sized house with good spacious rooms, each room may be treated separately and have its own scheme of color and decoration worked out individually, and anyone with a good imagination and an ability to visualize ideas easily may with tolerable safety make interesting experiments in the realm of color arrangements.

But in the small flat or bungalow, where probably the four or five little rooms all open out of a square dining hall or maybe only a passage, it is absolutely necessary, when decorating, to think of the place as a whole, and to work for a sense of unity and space.

Unless this is done, and done very intelligently, we may come to a wall up to the sad fact that our home is rather like an unsolved jigsaw puzzle.

Imagine, for instance, standing in the little hall with a view through open doors of the four rooms all around you. Here you may see the bedroom with its pretty little flowered paper, white paint and gray carpet, while next to it is the living room with black skirting board lined with blue, gray walls and Persian patterned carpet. On the other side, another bedroom with primrose walls, a dark brown skirting board and brown stained floor, while the kitchen and bathroom have red tiled floors with paint to match and buff walls.

Each of these rooms might have been quite successful and well thought out by themselves, but, when seen all together, they present a veritable jumble. A far happier result could be realized, with one unifying idea carried through all the rooms, such as a gray distemper for the walls; many beautiful shades of this color are to be had which make an excellent background for furniture, people, pictures or flowers. Then, if all the floor space is kept the same color as wall—or perhaps a darker shade of gray—instead of being cut up like an allotment garden, it will be quite surprising what a wonderful sense of space can be obtained in this way.

A gray linoleum might be used throughout the flat, relieved by rugs in the various rooms; or the hall, kitchen and bathroom could be covered with linoleum, while in the other rooms a gray hair carpet exactly matching in color might be used. It will also be found wiser to have the same colored paint throughout the flat and an interesting effect could be obtained by using black for the skirting board and door frames, while the doors and other woodwork might be white. Too much black paint would be oppressive in a little place but this black and white scheme, throughout all the rooms, would look extremely smart, and make an interesting contrast to the walls. When such fundamentals as the colors of the walls, floor and paint are settled, each room can then safely be dealt with individually in the way of hangings and pictures.

For the rooms facing north or west, and getting little or no sun, two shades of yellow might be used to give an illusion of sunlight. This "Jap" silk makes up very nicely as curtains for such windows, and a butterscotch shade of yellow used with an under curtain of pale primrose yellow would give a glow of light. The chintzes in this room should be either striped or patterned with a dark background, the predominating color of which is yellow, while the cushions could be made of the two tones of "Jap" silk like the curtains. An orange lamp shade, a print or two on the wall giving a note of orange and white, would provide excellent finishing touches for this room.

Another room might be worked out in shades of fuchsia colorings, while in another that beautiful shade of pure bright blue so often seen now, and which looks particularly well with black furniture would be nice. Green is a cool, restful color for the kitchen, and green and white striped gingham curtains and table cloth would harmonize admirably with green casseroles and aluminum sauce pans. With all these differing color schemes the quiet gray of the walls and floors will be found an equally harmonious background, making the foundation of a very gay little home.

## Roman Hyacinths Should Be Potted Early

It behooves us all to remember that we must not wait till the summer is over to prepare for our supply of winter flowers. The sooner we decide what bulbs we need for indoor or greenhouse culture the better. Roman hyacinths come first on the list, and if we want to have a supply of their sweet-scented white blossoms by December, the first batch of bulbs should be safely potted before September is over, and we can have as many batches for later flowering as we like. In selecting hyacinth bulbs, more care should not be the only consideration; weight, and a certain firm compactness are, at least, equally important qualities in a good bulb. Roman hyacinths may be grown in specially prepared fiber, to be obtained from any reliable florist, or in a compost made up of two parts of loam to one of leaf mold, with a good sprinkling of silver sand. It is really better to grow the bulbs in ordinary flower pots or wooden boxes, and to transfer them to ornamental bowls or pots as they come into bloom. Some take longer than others to come to perfection, and by adopting these means we are spared the annoyance of having a pot of four hyacinths, three of which are

in full flower, and the fourth still in the early bud stage. If they are lifted carefully, with due regard for their roots, hyacinths, both Roman and Dutch, as well as tulips, may be transplanted with complete success, just as they come into bloom, but daffodils are best grown in the pots in which they are to flower.

Weigels and azaleas are being added here, with dogwood, holly, redbud and hawthorn from the woods. In front of these tall-growing shrubs stands a row of hollyhocks, with roses and various perennials in scattered clumps. Peonies and lilies follow the curved line of the fence directly in front, in which there is no break. A winding

materials we meet on summer holidays and on the seashore. In some of the seaside towns handmade pottery is to be found in the shops if one looks for it, but as yet it has more often to be sought where it is made. One hopes the time is not far distant when many little potteries will have sprung up and



Exterior of an old southern home

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Reclaiming a Southern House

When found the house was at a low ebb in its fortunes, but there were still many things to recommend it. To begin with, there were two and a half acres of ground, just the right distance from the little southern town. There were three oak trees—one very large—two cedars and an aycamore. So much for the surroundings.

As for the house itself, anyone ignoring its need of paint and paper and other repairs could see that it was well constructed, and easily adapted to simple needs. Like nearly all houses in the district, it was a combination of rooms built at different times. The date when the greater part of the house was built, however, in other places, have meant excessive ornament, grills and alcoves and bay windows, but into this little town the big saw had not then been introduced. Its only sign was a wooden scroll which had in later years been affixed to an angle in the front roof. No additions had been made late enough to substitute plain sashes for the paneled windows found throughout, and the four large fireplaces had plain wooden mantels with excellent lines.

The dining room and kitchen were found to be the oldest part of the house. "My Uncle Tom lived there," said a lady whose bobbing curls suggested the days of crinoline. "They had just those two rooms at first; then they moved them back and built the house in front. For a long time they were separate." That accounted for the rakish slant of the floors in the dining-kitchen wing, which was thereupon christened "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In repainting and repapering many other things were learned. Four separate additions, if not more, had been made. Certain walls were three-ply. The stairway had once run in a direction opposite to its present one. Doors had been blocked, others out, and there was even an interior window.

White paint and removal of the "ornamental" cornice, did wonders to the outside of the place, which, with its three wide porches, was well known in the district as the "galleries" as they are called in the south, were a part of the original cabin, and only the peculiar growth of the place could account for the six outside doors.

Regarding the front door an interesting discovery was made. It is not at present a thing of beauty, being of ordinary size and boasting a frosted glass panel of extraordinary ugliness. After the painters had done their best with the paint, and departed, under the house was found a remnant of the story that had been. Three well-proportioned panels had contained panes of plain glass; two were meant to stand beside, and one to go above, the wide door that the house had once. Some day, when other changes are made, the panels may go back in place.

The garden and the well were the only things already located on the grounds. There was but one logical place for the orchard, and one flat spot for the tennis court, so these were promptly placed.

The trees are fairly well placed to frame the house, but a grape arbor built from the side gallery to the well is also useful in "tying" house and grounds.

walk to the front steps was made from the front corner nearest town, thus greatly increasing the apparent size of the front lawn. Along this walk, which is bordered by violets, a hedge of polyantha roses was decided upon. The curving beds in front of the house are dedicated to hydrangeas. The east side of the yard in front of the tennis court is somewhat shady. Here, therefore, bulbs are grown. Daffodils and narcissi, which of course bloom before the trees are in leaf, are being "naturalized," while tulips make a flaming display beside the walk leading to the kitchen gallery. Farther back, out of the shade and with the vine-covered tennis backstop for a background, a row of lilacs has been placed with cape jasmynes circling to the corner of the house.

Many details of the permanent planting are yet to be worked out, but in the fun of it, every gardener knows. Morning-glories and balsam vines were used as temporary coverings for fences and arbor during the first summer, while annuals—verbena and pansies, nasturtiums and plinks, larkspur, poppies and sweet peas were safely depended upon for an unfailing succession of bloom. Before the first year was over all these, with snapdragons, dahlias and chrysanthemums of the perennial tribe as well, brightened the reclaimed grounds.

## Handmade Pottery

The potter, making vessels of clay upon his wheel has been a living factor far away back in the remotest annals of history. At Thebes we see him with his wheel graven upon the rock; but history tells us that yet an earlier potter existed, busy with his craft, and that, no doubt, China was his birthplace. Wherever the origin, or whatever the age, it is interesting to see in modern times a return to the more early forms and methods of the potter's craft.

All over different countries we find small potteries arising, often the work of one man or woman, who is endeavoring to return to more human work for human beings to live with, and has recognized how much the work needs freeing from bondage of too much machinery misused. Such work has been described as "art" pottery, and while such a title is misleading to the majority of people, the word "art" is explained to mean merely "thoughtful workmanship," one sees the difference more clearly between the handmade pot and the product of the machine.

It is, perhaps, first to those who have seen the machine becoming the master of the man, in pottery as in all the manufactures of modern times, that the return to fundamentals in any craft appeals.

As a factor in the output of work, the machine has its place, in fact it also plays its part in the so-called "handmade" pottery, in the shape of the potter's wheel, etc., but the term "handmade" is used to distinguish it from those articles in which all feeling has been ground out on the lathe, after it has left the man at the wheel. Instead of the simple hand-painted pattern in the finish, transfers are mechanically dabbed on, and the whole pot, ends with a decided mechanical finish. In short, the machines must not be made responsible for things that are not within its power of expression, but always used as the servant of man—must have its power restricted to the portion of the work in which it is aiding the man, and never ruling him out.

In technique, the modern potter who is able to break this bondage, may not turn out work as good as the large economical potter; but in order to criticize his efforts fairly one must first learn what he is aiming at, and how far he is accomplishing his aim.

Now the potter of olden time, the Persian, the Celt, the Egyptian or the Breton was happy in his work. We should not love the result had there not been joy in the making. Clay was at hand, a wheel was simply made—or even without any wheel at all, he made long rolls of clay with his hands, and coiled them round and round in a basket shape. The first potter may have been a basket maker, and, wanting to put food in his basket to cook over a fire, he may have smeared the basket with clay and so baked his food in it. He would find his basket burned away but the clay hard and baked into a rough pot. And so we get right back to the

have become more widely known. The making of pottery is rapidly spreading through the schools, where children are loving the work. Anyone who wishes to experience the joy of making a pot for themselves may bring home clay from a country walk or a stroll along the beach where clay happens to be, and sit down either to model one with their hands or to make one with a coil of clay, and then if they wish to go further they may get a small kick-wheel and learn to "throw" (as the making on the wheel is called by the thrower). All this will mean joy to the worker and will make him use all intelligence, for in the making of a perfect pot the worker needs all his attention on his work.

## Combining Different Styles

The possessor of a certain amount of genuine "old bits" in the way of furniture is sometimes disturbed by the fact that these belong to different styles and periods, and are probably also made out of different kinds of wood, but that, nevertheless, they all have to combine together in the same room. Let such an one take comfort. The result of such a combination may be excellent, provided each piece is pleasing in form and line and good in workmanship, and that there is no glaring incongruity between them. To place a specimen of gilded French "Empire" furniture in a room with old English oak, for instance, would be to court disaster, but a little taste and judgment will enable anyone to avoid such obvious pitfalls, and to decide which pieces will, or will not, be "good neighbors" to one another.

Mahogany, old oak, and walnut, although the different bits of furniture of which they are composed may be of "Jacobean," "Queen Anne" or "Georgian" origin, may all live together with a very happy effect in the same sitting room, provided, always, that a certain nice discrimination is used in their selection and arrangement.

For instance, a dining room, declared by most people to be particularly harmonious in its general effect, contained a gate-legged "Cromwell" oak table, an oak "Jacobean" dresser, two oak chests, one of a very early date, two late seventeenth century oak stools, and a fine set of mahogany "Chippendale" chairs.

Of course, in such rooms, the color scheme plays an important part, and, indeed, success or failure may depend upon it; it should give a generally harmonizing effect and bring the whole room "together" as artists say of a picture. In a room furnished from different periods there must be unity in the color scheme, though it need not be monotonous on this account. If the general effect is to be pleasing. Rooms in which a certain amount of variety prevails in the furniture may be really more comfortable to live in, and give a greater feeling of "home," than those in which a certain period is so strictly adhered to in the furniture and decorations as almost to give the impression of living in a museum.

## On Buying Linen

The words pure linen are much abused words in advertising. There are many kinds of this so-called pure linen. Pure flax linen is the best, however. Much of the linen is bleached too quickly nowadays. It is bleached with chemicals that are harmful to the fabric. The best bleaching process is the grass bleach. Very little chemical is used in this process, and the material is really bleached by spreading it out upon the grass.

The best ways to test linen are by moistening a small piece or by untwisting a thread of the goods. Cotton can be so treated by chemical processes that it has the appearance of linen, but either of these tests will make the buyer reasonably sure that he is getting linen. In the moisture test, linen wets through instantly and cotton does not. When a thread is untwisted, if it is linen, the thread is long and firm. If it is cotton, the thread is short and fuzzy.

By following these simple rules, linen can easily be detected from cotton by the least experienced persons.

## Modern Woolwork

The woolwork of today strikes quite an amusing contrast when compared with that which was done by our great-grandmothers in the early days of Queen Victoria. Though quite as well in vogue today as it was in those days, the character of it has so changed as to render it almost unrecognizable.

The woolwork of long ago was such a serious affair, laboriously executed with cross stitch on canvas, entailing much counting of stitches and careful matching of colors in order to get the right gradations of tones in the realistically shaded leaves and flowers. No bright colors were used—they would not have been considered "genteel"—and although respect is always due to any piece of work which expresses patience and industry, yet one must admit that it mostly missed the mark and that it was not artistic, but dull and rather stodgy, like most of the furniture and other products of that age. Certainly it was quaint, or rather it has become so in the light of our changed views of today, and for that reason, perhaps, more than any other we see it used with a measure of success in furnishing.

But the woolwork of today is nothing if not joyous and spontaneous, and only those who have tried know how fun it is to get a piece of house flannel and a bundle of all the gayest colored wools one can lay hands on and start straight away to improvise a bunch of flowers or a basket of fruit.

No technical skill is required, only a flair for the blending and contrasting of colors and a spirit of adventure. The knowledge of quite a few simple



A basket of flowers in wool

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

stitches will suffice, such as crewel stitch, chain stitch, darning stitch and buttonhole stitch. Woolwork always looks best on coarse material such as sponge cloth, house flannel or coarse linen. First of all it is best to sketch roughly the shape and size of the design to be worked, with just the positions of the different flowers indicated, and then one can begin making up the color scheme as one goes along.

There are many ways in which woolwork can be used. A set of chair backs might be made in this way, worked on coarse linen and applied to the chair backs with buttonhole stitch, a different bunch of flowers being used for each one. Again, a basket of flowers worked in the middle of a round surrounded by an effective border stitch would make a very decorative cover for a footstool and the curtains and mantel borders in the room might also be decorated with woolwork. A set of house flannel dinner mats for a cottage dinner table would look very gay buttonhole or scalloped round the edge with wool and embroidered with flowers. For these a wreath pattern would be the most practical, so that the plates and glasses could stand on the plain piece in the middle of the mat, for wool work is always inclined to be rather "bobbly," and if the design were in the middle, the plates would not stand very level and the glasses might upset.

A piece of work on a much larger scale, but one that will well repay the effort expended upon it, is a wool embroidered bedspread. Coarse linen would perhaps be the best material for this, and there are various ways in which it might be decorated, entailing more or less work according to the inclination of the worker.

A very elaborate quilt could be made by dividing the whole surface up into squares seven or eight inches wide with a darning stitch, and embroidering a flower motif in each square, or a simple way would be to make a border about 12 inches wide all around the edge of the bedspread, bordered with a rather bold pattern, and then again an oblong to come about in the middle of the bed. This would perhaps be even more effective than an all-over embroidered quilt as the plain spaces show up the pattern to good advantage.

Yet another style of bedspread could be made by embroidering sprays of flowers scattered about promiscuously upon it of different shapes and sizes. Besides the use of woolwork for house decoration it has also a wide scope in the decoration of dress, and the home dressmaker can get wonderfully elaborate looking results in the way of embroidered panels with quite a small amount of time and labor expended upon them. There are also some very effective little border stitches which can be used for outlining collars and cuffs or flouncings and would give quite an air of distinction to many a simply made dress of jersey, stockinette or sponge cloth.

## Regarding Ironing

To iron embroidered pieces, press well and then place over a Turkish towel; this will bring out the embroidery and seem to lift it up into evidence. Clothes dampened too much either take double the time to iron, or if not ironed dry, will look wrinkly and unironed when they are dried. Just damp

enough for smooth ironing is a good slogan for the ironer. If a piece is wanted quickly, sprinkle with hot water, or else wrap in a towel or something that has been wrung out of hot water, roll firmly, and in a few minutes it can be ironed. It absolutely immediately demand is made, wet a cloth, wring as dry as possible, spread over the surface to be ironed and press, then go over the garment without the wet cloth; this will give sufficient moisture for good results, and if there are places not damp enough a little sponging with a damp cloth will act as a remedy.

Sheets, dish towels, and towels may be rapidly ironed, if folded when taken from the line.

## Decorative Floor Coverings

The importance of walls and floors has always been fully recognized by the intelligent interior decorator, but lately, however, people seem to have been paying more attention to their floors than to anything else. One reason may be that, for a long time, beautiful Indian and oriental carpets and rugs have been hard to come by in some parts of the world, owing to the cessation of imports. When large consignments began to drift in again, many people were ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for replenishing their floor coverings and decorations.

All the eastern rugs and carpets harmonize with stained and plain-colored floors. They are woven in red and cream, cream and rose, camel, cream and blue, camel and pink, blue and red, and similar combinations. The camel and cream grounds are very popular and the makers themselves seem to prefer these grounds, as they permit of the copying of beautiful Chinese designs in blues and pinks. Many of them come from Persia, the famous weaving center of Asia Minor.

Indian rugs and carpets are not usually very large, and the better designs are nearly always found in the smaller sizes. Six feet by nine feet, with a few odd inches either way is a frequent size, and the larger sizes are about 18 feet-odd, by 11 and 12 feet. No two carpets are ever quite the same size.

When laying an oriental rug or carpet, always let the pile face the light, in this way the colors appear at their best and richest. Brushing the rugs with a stiff brush the way of the pile, is the best method of keeping them free from dust.

There are other mats and floor coverings to be had, at a far less cost, when something gay is required, and these take the form of brilliantly dyed rush mats, round, square, octagonal and semi-circular. They are used for sitting rooms, bedrooms or kitchens, while they are also perhaps especially suitable for out-door use in garden rooms, or on loggias and balconies. They are dyed in patterns of blue, green and red and are seen principally in sizes ranging from 12 feet by 10 to three feet by two, or thereabouts. Rush matting, bought by the yard, is in demand for halls and corridors. Moonj mats present another type of mat made of vegetable fiber. They are woven in brilliant diamond patterns of red and green upon natural grounds, and are very inexpensive.

Circular carpets and rugs are a comparatively new mode. A hand-woven circular carpet for the center of a room had a center of dull blue and a border of black, blue and gray, with birds of blue and dull orange. Smaller circular rugs are used to place before corner divans or before writing bureaux. Striped carpets in blue and gray with black borders are charming, and so are the pile Axminster carpets in plain colors; these are bought by the yard, made to fit any room, or in squares of any size, and can be reduced or enlarged at any time for fresh requirements. Tawny orange, Venetian red, blue, brown or black are favorite colors.

To those who wish to make only a minimum outlay for the center of a room painted black or deep blue, commend themselves. For the painting of a floor every particle of grease and dirt should first be removed by means of strong soda water, and the cracks between the boards caulked with paper made into pulp by the simple process of damping it down with water; a white foundation is first put on and then the colored paint applied and afterward thinly varnished. Linoleums are not now a very favorite form of floor covering even for bedrooms, where paint or staining is generally preferred. But they are useful for hard wear and are to be had in artistic colorings.

In short, ugliness is as unnecessary in floor coverings as in any other phase of furnishing.

## Unsurpassed Salad Dressing

Beat up an egg; into this drop salad oil, a drop at a time until moderately thick. The secret of successful salad dressing is to have all the ingredients cold. Into this thickened substance add two teaspoonsful of white vinegar, add more oil, the juice of one medium-sized lemon, more oil, a tablespoonful of chili sauce, more oil. Continue with the oil a little at a time until the dressing is quite thick and stiff. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper and paprika to taste, and one, two or three garlic beans. The garlic, if cut extremely fine, can scarcely be recognized as garlic when the dressing is served on a vegetable salad.

A delicious salad may be made by taking three or four hard-boiled eggs, cutting them fine and adding a few ripe olives also cut fine. Serve this on a crisp lettuce leaf with a spoonful of the above dressing on top.

## Salads

Salad à la Columbine is a pretty salad, pleasing to the eye as well as the taste. Soften 2 tablespoons of granulated gelatin in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cold water. Cook for a few minutes  $\frac{1}{4}$  can of tomatoes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, a little pepper and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of sugar; strain through a sieve and add gelatin. Pour into little spiked molds. When cold and set, serve on a bed of shredded lettuce with boiled dressing made as follows: Melt 1 tablespoon of butter, stir in 1 tablespoon flour, add 2 table-spoons of vinegar, cook in double boiler until it thickens. Remove from stove, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon each salt, sugar and mustard, a speck of cayenne, mixed together. Heat  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, add yolk of 1 egg slightly beaten, cook over boiling water until it thickens. Remove from stove, stir in gradually the vinegar sauce.

Salad Japonaise—Use one-fourth of a crisp lettuce for each person, and add 4 tiny squares of pineapple and 3 slices of banana for each person. Just before serving, add some thick plain cream as a dressing.

A Delicious Fruit Salad—Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until very thick and light colored, then beat into them carefully and gradually 1 cup of sifted powdered sugar, half a level teaspoon salt, beat until the sugar is dissolved. Add the juice of 2 lemons and beat again. Peel and slice thin 6 bananas, with a silver knife. Remove the skins from 4 oranges by cutting close to the pulp, pick out the seeds and then slice across in thin slices. Put into a deep glass dish a layer of banana, then the egg dressing, then the sliced orange and again a layer of each, with banana on top, and pour remainder of dressing over the whole. Keep very cold until served. Pineapples cut fine and large strawberries quartered or sliced may also be used with the bananas, using more sugar if necessary and varying the amount of lemon juice.

String Bean Salad—Select very small, tender beans of uniform length of about three inches long. Break off the stem and strip off the string nearest, then the other end and string; wash in cold water. Then cook in boiling salted water, uncovered and rapidly, to preserve the color, for about 15 minutes. When they can be cut easily with a fork against the side of the kettle they are done. Turn out in a colander and rinse thoroughly in cold water. This will help to make them firm. Let them dry, make into a compact bunch and put in ice chest until wanted. Serve with French dressing.

## Notes on Garden Furniture

A pleasant change from the usual red-striped awning or canvas deck chairs suitable for the veranda or garden is to be seen in the new gaily striped materials made for this purpose. Thus, for a veranda with white walls, stripes of orange, black and blue proved most effective. And instead of the usual unpainted wood the chair itself had been painted a dull, unvarnished black.

Actually in a garden this coloring might not be very restful, but there is plenty of scope for charming color combinations that might well be very decorative and amplify the tones of a favorite border, without exciting too much attention.

## Sweet Potato Pudding

Wash, peel and grate some raw sweet potatoes, add plenty of dark brown sugar to taste (it will not taste as sweet after being baked as when raw), and about a tablespoon of butter to each cupful of potato; mix well and put into a well-buttered baking dish, grate over the top a little nutmeg, bake till firm and brown. Takes neither eggs nor flour. A nice West Indian dish; some of the natives use it baked this way without sugar as a sort of bread.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## DULL PERIOD IN THE WOOL MARKET

Inactivity Following a Month of Steady Buying Apparently Is Primarily Caused by a Lull in the Trading in Goods

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Following a month of steady buying of wool on the part of some of the wool pools in the bright wool states to let wool go a little under the current seaboard market rates. These wools have the call and good staple wools keep very firm.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Following a month of steady buying of wool on the part of some of the wool pools in the bright wool states to let wool go a little under the current seaboard market rates. These wools have the call and good staple wools keep very firm.

Conditions in the overseas markets are improving. At the opening of the London colonial wool auction on Tuesday prices were up about 10 per cent all around, with the home trade buying freely. The German operators were rather inactive and the French buyers on the opening day bought with very evident moderation. The sale showed a good clearance, however, on a fairly large offering of Australian and South American wools privately owned. The best feature of the sale was the resumption of buying on the part of the home trade, which has been decidedly in the doldrums of late. Apparently, the cost of production has now been reduced to the point where some business on export account can be done by the Yorkshire manufacturers.

One of the surprising features of the opening day was the fact that German buyers took practically nothing. In view of their heavy purchases in the colonies, it had been predicted that they would probably buy freely at London as well. Of course, the sales are young yet and the Continent may come into the market much more keenly as the sales go on. America bought little or nothing.

In the primary markets there has been a good tone during the sales of the week. At the sale in Brisbane on Tuesday, the offering of 17,000 bales was cleared, with prices showing a slight tendency upward. Good warp 64s wools were fetching on the basis of \$3.70 for exchange about 53¢54 cents, clean landed, Boston, for wools showing a first cost of about 15¢4d. Topmaking 64-70s and 66s were costing around 14¢7d. for good descriptions, which would mean a clean landed cost here of about 51 cents for the lower grade, and about 51 cents for the lower grade. At the sale in Adelaide last Friday, prices were up about 13½ per cent, compared with the preceding sale, the offering being chiefly of topmaking sorts, for which England, as usual, was keen, taking the bulk of the offering, which was entirely cleared. Japan and the Continent are reported to have been the chief buyers for the greasy wools in Sydney. Cabled inquiries as to the purchases recently made in Australia for American account have brought the reply that comparatively little wool has been taken for this market since the Emergency Tariff Act became effective.

"Baw" Wool Control. The British Australian Wool Realization Association announces the stocks of wool still left under control of that organization July 31 at 2,309,083 bales, of which 70 per cent are crossbred wools and 30 per cent merinos (fine). Of the total, 1,307,433 bales were in the United Kingdom, 46,363 bales in Antwerp and 955,083 bales were in Australia or abroad. In the normal order of events, a new clip will be coming to market by the end of September in Australia. Already 70 of the leading pastoralists of Australia are reported to have declared for a return to open auctions and the cessation of the R.A.W.R.A. control. What the outcome of the matter will be is problematical but developments will be watched with interest.

The demand for wool has changed little in its nature of late although the volume of business has fallen off

## DROP IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE

Imports and Exports Declined in July, the Effects of the Coal Dispute Being Still Apparent

**LONDON, England.**—The effects of the coal dispute on British overseas trade were still apparent during July, the board of Trade figures for which were recently announced. Imports for the month totaled £20,757,374, as compared with £183,136,786 for July, 1920—a drop of £23,368,412. Exports have dropped by even a greater ratio and amount, the total for July being £23,173,399 against £137,451,904 a year ago, a reduction of £94,278,505. On the import side, food, drink, etc., fell by £27,385,677, the largest item being grain and flour, which showed a falling-off of £12,729,515. Under the head of raw materials and articles mainly manufactured there was a reduction of £31,667,093. The three principal items in this total were wool and timber, £17,990,589; raw cotton and cotton waste, £2,088,328; and wool, raw and waste, and woolen rags, £2,109,523. There was only one item showing an increase, and that was coal, which had been imported to the value of £4,885,460 against none a year ago.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured were down by £23,417,947. The largest decrease was in non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, the amount of which was £2,747,614. Other big reductions were oils, fats and resins manufactured, £2,467,690; paper and cardboard, £2,534,081; and vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft), £2,115,515.

With regard to exports, food, drink, etc., declined by £1,813,548. Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured account for another £2,977,093 reduction, of which £7,368,804 is due to the drop in coal exports. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured have come down by the huge amount of £82,248,845. By far the largest drop is in cotton yarns and manufactures, the amount being £29,794,687. Iron and steel and the manufactures thereof show a loss of £11,803,514, while woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures show a decrease of £10,833,108. For the seven months of this year, the imports amounted to £1,469,147, as against £2,697,460 for the similar period of last year, a decline of £1,228,313. On the export side the disparity is much greater, the figures for the first seven months in 1920 being £2,640,657, 381, and for the seven months this year £2,355,394,541, a drop of £284,723,720. Reexports for July amounted to £2,215,654, compared with £4,989,147 in July, 1920, a reduction of £2,773,493. For the seven months this year the figures were £15,286,727, and for the first seven months of 1920, £23,343,655, a decline of £17,056,928.

## CALIFORNIA'S OIL WELLS INCREASE

**SAN FRANCISCO, California.**—Nearly double the number of new oil wells had been started up to the end of August, 1921, than were started in the same period of 1920, according to a report issued by the California State Mining Bureau. This report shows 988 wells started in the eight months this year, compared with 556 for the same eight months of last year. Deepening and re-drilling of wells shows a falling off, 498 having been so treated this year and 569 in the same period last year. 142 for 1921, and 137 for 1920. Oil maps of two regions, the Salt Lake oil field, and the Whittier-Fullerton field, also including West Coyote and Montebello, have been revised to August 1, and are ready for distribution by the State Mining Bureau. Revision of maps is constantly going on, and the bureau maintains these maps virtually down to date for all the California fields.

## MATCH MAKING IN RUSSIA

**REVAL, Esthonia.**—The Soviet Government has proposed to the trust of the Swedish match manufacturers the concession of the totality of the Russian match works. Before the war this industry was classed between the most prosperous ones of the whole empire. Export business reached very considerable proportions. Under actual political and economic circumstances of the Soviet Republic, it came to an alarming decline, being unable even to supply the wants of its own country. English capitalists seem to be seriously interested in the consideration of the new scheme.

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The American Agricultural Chemical Company report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shows a deficit after charges, reserves and inventory adjustment, of \$1,153,145. After preferred and common dividends paid in cash the deficit was \$1,444,920, while including the common dividend paid in common stock the net reduction in surplus account was \$15,435,258, reducing that item from \$18,105,305 on June 30, 1920, to \$2,669,950 on June 30, 1921. A year ago the company earned \$11.18 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, and in the previous year \$7.39 a share.

## VALUES ADVANCE ON PARIS BOURSE

Apart From the Fact That Rate of Exchange Has Been Going a Little Against France, the Market Shows Improvement

**PARIS, France.**—Again a slight general advance in values on the Paris Bourse is to be registered. The rate of exchange has been going a little against France lately, probably owing to political events; but apart from that unpleasant fact, the market shows some improvement. It is not yet the renaissance of activity so long looked for, but it is the preliminary result of the new expectations. It was to have been anticipated that on the whole the Russian bonds would have benefited by the recent events. Even though there is this menace of famine, on the other hand the prospective recognition of Russia's debt, though its effect is postponed until 1925, is encouraging to those who are interested in such securities and there are the diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and the rest of Europe to encourage the hopes that have been formed. The holders appear fairly satisfied and there is a somewhat better price given.

## French Bank Shares

Generally the rates at which French bank shares change hands do not correspond to the intrinsic value of such holdings. Leaving aside the possibility of a national crash, in which no one now believes, the establishments of credit and the banks are for the most part in a very firm position. They constituted large reserves during the war and they are realizing substantial and safe securities. Thus they escape from the effects which the immobilization of industrial and commercial enterprises might have provoked. Broadly speaking, the possession of excessive stocks or too large installations during a period of crisis, but the banks having more liquid resources are sound enough and one is inclined to express surprise that their shares are relatively so low. They are now picking up and the process will continue.

What is operating against the rise of industrial shares is the augmentation of taxation which applies to these shares. This serves to keep them down and so far as the experience of France is concerned—an experience which must not be regarded as conclusive, since it is due to local conditions—the sales tax also serves to keep them down.

What has happened is that not only has there been a somewhat heavy drop in prices of goods but the purchasing public looks for further reduction and declines to buy until those reductions are effected. It is difficult then to make the purchaser pay in the present condition of trade. The consequence is that the margin of profits is reduced. Manufacturers contend that the margin is extremely narrow at this moment. Obviously this reacts upon industrial shares. In some cases, it is declared, French firms are unable to resist foreign competition without paying themselves the sales tax and surrendering part of their profits.

## Action on Sales Tax

There is the possibility of the sales tax being doubled in the next budget. It is therefore natural and understandable that there should be begun a campaign against such a proposal. The consumer appears to be in little danger. It is the seller, and consequently the share-holder, who is likely to feel the pinch.

French rentes remain remarkably steady. The new bonds of six per cent for two years which were issued at 500, fetch an average price of 496 francs. The debentures of the Groupe des Chemins de fer which have now been introduced for the first time into official quotations change hands at 482.

The war loans which had fallen in reality seven points below the officially quoted prices are now demanded at prices which are only three points below the official quotations. It is expected that the interest on treasury bonds will be reduced as in Belgium and the bank rate is also expected again to fall. These are conditions which are favorable to French rentes.

The Paris company which distributes electricity has just drawn up a convention with the municipality which enters into operation immediately. The shares are correspondingly higher. The metallurgical companies show a good disposition; it is anticipated that the French railroads will shortly order a large number of locomotives and wagons. Coal-mining shares are also in a favorable situation. Some of them have made veritable bounds upward—notably Bethune. The announcement of the reduction in the price of petroleum by the Standard Oil has had a depressing effect on the oil groups. The beginning of a stern price war is seen and there has been a further collapse in the shares of rival companies.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for week ending August 29 was 1,315,449 barrels, as compared with 1,304,970 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 11,370 barrels.

More than \$750,000 has been subscribed to the organization of a new steamship company at Guayaquil, Ecuador, to engage solely in the fruit trade between that country and the United States. It is planned to utilize the Panama Canal and deliver cargoes to Gulf and Atlantic ports, according to recent cables.

The Nederlandse-Baltische Handelsvereeniging "Nebel," a Dutch concern, has recently established a branch at Danzig which will, in addition to taking over the business of an existing firm, include among its directors a number of leading Danzig business men. According to press reports, this Netherlands organization is formed for the purpose of working the Central European market on an extensive scale, and already includes over 50 leading Dutch manufacturers and merchants. It plans the installation of sample exhibits and consignment stocks, as well as the publication of regular market reports.

## DIVIDENDS

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15. American Can, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Computing, Tabulating, Recording Company, quarterly of \$1, payable October 10 to stock of September 26. Pettibone Mulliken & Co., quarterly of 1½%, both first and second preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 21.

El Paso Electric, quarterly of \$2.50 on common, payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

York Railways, quarterly of 62½ cents on preferred, payable October 31 to stock of October 21.

Arkansas Valley Railway Light-Power, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable September 15 to stock of August 31.

## LONDON MARKET SLOW BUT STABLE

**LONDON, England.**—There was only a fair attendance on the stock exchange yesterday and as a consequence business was slow, but the list, however, generally displayed stability. Gilt-edged securities were quiet and unchanged, while a staid tone was shown in home rails with prices holding around previous levels.

Dollar securities showed improved spots despite New York exchange. French loans were dull and hesitated. On professional operations Argentine rails were firmer at higher levels. There was an especially good demand for the Canadian Pacific issues. Kafirs were stronger on moderate dealings.

Consols for money 47½. Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 13. Rand Mines 2½. Bar Silver 37½d. per ounce. Money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 4½ per cent. Three months bills 4½-16 per cent.

## DOWNWARD TURN IN NEW YORK MARKET

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Prices turned downward in the stock market yesterday and the list was generally lower. Recent recoveries were partly canceled. Shorts extended their commitments on the firmer money rates. Rails, notably Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Reading were heavy. Southern Railway preferred, however, was an exception, that stock closing at an advance of 2½ points. Studebaker was also exceptional to the general trend. Call money was firmer with new call ruling rate. Sales totaled 544,100 shares.

The close was slightly easier: International Harvester 74½, off 2½; Pierce-Arrow preferred 27½, off 2½; Sears Roebuck 64, off 2½; Southern Railway preferred 47, up 2½; United Fruit 104, off 2½; Studebaker 72½, up 1½; Crucible Steel 55½, off 1½; American Locomotive 85, off 1½.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	123.75	123.75	\$4.868
France (French franc)	107.14	107.14	1.360
France (Belgian)	107.14	107.14	1.360
France (Swiss)	107.14	107.14	1.360
Lira	107.14	107.14	1.360
Guillem	107.14	107.14	1.360
German marks	107.14	107.14	1.360
Canadian dollar	107.14	107.14	1.360
Argentine pesos	107.14	107.14	1.360
Drachmas (Greek)	107.14	107.14	1.360
Pesos	107.14	107.14	1.360
Swedish kroner	107.14	107.14	1.360
Norwegian kroner	107.14	107.14	1.360
Danish kroner	107.14	107.14	1.360

## CHICAGO MARKETS

**CHICAGO, Illinois.**—Wheat prices recovered somewhat yesterday and closing quotations were several points higher, with September at 1.11½, December 1.23 and May 1.26½. Corn registered fractional advances, with September at 53½, December 53½ and May 57½. Provisions were weak. September rye 1.03½, December rye 1.03½, May rye 1.03½, September barley 62½, December barley 63, September pork 17.40, September lard 11.50, October lard 11.67, January lard 19.72, September ribs 8.95, October ribs 8.02, January ribs 8.60.

## COTTON MARKET

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, October, 16.05; December, 16.25; January, 16.35; March, 16.45; May, 16.50. Spot cotton quiet, middling 16.05.

## BRITISH COTTON TRADE AND INDIA

Increased Import Duties Leveled Against Cotton Fabrics Especially Hit Lancashire Which Exports Largely to India

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor.** **MANCHESTER, England.**—Another report is being made to intensify an agitation in Lancashire cotton towns against India's increased import duties leveled against cotton fabrics. This affects all countries that export cotton piece goods to India, but Lancashire, which in this case means Lancashire, the exclusive center of British cotton manufacture. Over 40 per cent of cotton cloth, exported from the United Kingdom goes to India, and last year India only took a little more than one-third of her normal supply, or what she was accustomed to take prior to the European war.

The figures are startling. In 1920, Great Britain exported to Bombay, Bengal, Madras and Burma only 4,174,017,000 yards of cotton goods, compared to 3,057,330,000 yards in 1912. Whilst the country is faced with this decline, import duties have gone on increasing, and Lancashire manufacturers are very uneasy about it. Several meetings of various sections of the cotton industry have recently been held, strongly condemning the Indian Government for its policy of protection; the latest intention is to organize a deputation to visit Bombay and explain the position from a Lancashire point of view. Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has accepted a proposal that a deputation should be sent, and it now rests with Lancashire to see if the campaign can be carried out.

## Agitation in India

Whilst British manufacturers presume to be suffering from the increased taxation of its exports, there is a strong agitation in India against the use of European goods. Mr. Gandhi and his followers, along with the intellectual school of Nationalists, are trying to persuade the natives to go back to the domestic form of manufacture, to wear only Indian produced garments, despite the foreign invasion.

Indian import duties are of long standing. They were abolished in reference to cotton goods in 1888, and reimposed in 1895. At that time a duty of 3½ per cent was put into operation, but it was accompanied by an excise duty of 1½ per cent on Indian manufactured cottons, thus equalizing any effect the import duty might have had in competition with Lancashire goods. But in 1917 the import duty was increased to 7½ per cent to help India to raise £100,000,000 as her empire share of the war expenses. The excise duty was left at 1½ per cent.

Lancashire was up in arms against this, and deputations from the county visited the House of Commons to give strong expression to their opinion. So being rebuffed by the House, a promise was made that the fiscal arrangements in India would be shortly revised, and the alleged unfairness in Lancashire removed. Instead of this promise appearing, however, the import duty was raised to 11 per cent a few months ago on the plea that India had a budget deficit to meet of £18,000,000. Severe criticism of the condition is appearing daily in the newspapers, and members of Parliament in cotton constituencies are being bombarded with questions and circulars, with the object of urging them to take drastic action in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile, prices of cotton goods remain too high for Indians to buy. In fact, compared to market quotations for cotton cloths, the import duty is a small matter. This is the side of the case that the Lancastrians will not see. But it is affecting the trade all round, at home and abroad. Few people are buying textile goods, except under sheer necessity.

## Prices the Main Cause

No doubt, if a Lancashire deputation of spinners, manufacturers, and shippers goes to India, the members will realize that it is the price of the fabrics to the consumer that is the main cause of trade inactivity. Its effect on the great cloth warehouses in the city of Manchester itself is pathetic. In departments consisting of staffs of 30 to 60 employees work cannot be found regularly for more than half a dozen. One of the greatest distributing firms in the city, and in the country, has just declared a loss of £1,263,515 on the past half year. This is Messrs. Rylands & Sons. Other cloth establishments are in a similar plight. The present writer recently went through the departments of a textile warehouse, a concern turning over normally goods to the value of over £10,000,000 a year. The most striking feature was the silence of the heads of departments. There was not a sign that recent optimistic expressions about the immediate outlook of the trade were not at all justified. And what is the matter? Obviously it is high prices. For months now the mass of people have been working only partially, or not at all; wages rates have been reduced; credit is low; nobody will buy, despite the fact that on two or three occasions recently prices have been lowered. The most disquieting fact is that the cheaper goods have not stimulated trade.

It would appear that people have not the money, except for foodstuffs, which they must have; and even with

## NEW ZEALAND'S DEBT DESCRIBED

Large Expenditures of Government in Many Directions Are More Than Offset by the Value of Tangible Assets

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor.** **WELLINGTON, New Zealand.**—Loan debentures to the amount of £5,000,000 issued by the New Zealand Government in London at the end of June did not meet with a very favorable reception. The underwriters retained 90 per cent of the issue. The issue price was 98 and the rate of interest was 6 per cent.

The money was required for public works, chiefly railway construction and hydro-electric development. It happened that the issue of the loan coincided with the concluding stages of the big mining strike in Britain and the depression caused by this industrial conflict probably accounted for the unwillingness of investors to provide the money. Reports of difficulties caused in the Dominion by the decline of the prices of wool and meat may also have had something to do with it.

## ACTIVITY AMONG DYESTUFF MAKERS

Producers in United States Planning for a Speedy Resumption of Business on a Large Scale

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Pending final congressional decision on protection for American-made dyestuffs and a revival of business among dyestuff-consuming industries, the large dyestuff producers of the United States are preparing for a resumption of activity on a large scale. Heavy chemicals and acids that go into the making of intermediates are being sold to dyestuff manufacturers in a steady volume, notwithstanding the fact that a large percentage of dyestuff-making machinery in the United States is temporarily idle. Nearly 80 per cent of all such equipment in this country, which was utilized to full capacity during the latter part of the war and for a time afterward, is now awaiting revival of demand for these products, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a highly authoritative source.

Production of dyes in the United States in 1920 amounted to \$5,263,776 pounds, valued at \$95,613,749, an increase of 40 per cent compared with 1919. The 1921 output, however, will be far below these figures owing to the reduced demand from consuming industries and the decline in exports. Domestic manufacturers, however, see brighter possibilities for next year, with the textile situation showing slow but steady improvement and the leather and shoe trade facing decided betterment during the last months. These two industries alone use a large proportion of the total dye supply. When it is considered that American dyes are now available for nearly all requirements, with only a few dyes not yet being made in this country, the layman can more readily comprehend the significance of the statement by a high authority to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that domestic producers supply more than 80 per cent of the needs for dyes in the United States. Furthermore, considerable quantities are produced for export. Prior to 1914 the supply of dyestuffs made in the United States was negligible.

## NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCIAL REPORT

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor.** **SYDNEY, New South Wales.**—The statement of the state finance for the year ended June 30, 1921, shows that the revenue received was £34,080,861, being £5,461,494 in excess of that of the previous year, as the result of increased taxation. Railways and other business enterprises conducted by the state yielded £20,483,180, an increase of £2,498,157, mainly due to increase in railway passenger and goods traffic. The revenue received from income tax, £4,455,000, was £2,000,000 in excess of that of the previous year, though the treasurer had only estimated an increase of £1,600,000 from that source. The result of the year's workings, after deducting expenditures, was a deficit of £2,445,000, making the accumulated deficit £2,249,000. The population of the state is a little over 2,000,000.

## BELGIAN EXPORT ACTIVITY

**BRUSSELS, Belgium.**—The Société Belge Pour l'Exportation Industrielle, which obtained in favor of the Belgian industry an order for 36 locomotives destined to the Chinese railways, had to compete with some 40 other firms. The society was recently formed by the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger and the Banque de Bruxelles. At the beginning of June it got an order for 25,000,000 francs from Brésil, and the direction, with the brightest prospects of success, is just engaged in negotiating a contract for the supply of various articles destined to the devastated regions in the north of France, and amounting to about 200,000,000 francs.

## PAPER MILL OPERATIONS

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Resumption of operations by some of the high-grade paper mills on a broad scale is reported to the American Paper and Pulp Association, these reports coming from various sections of the country. Following the recent and various individual downward revisions in the price of high-grade paper, liquidation is apparently complete in the writing, book, and cover-paper markets and as a result buying is increasing.

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A small country with a big debt. The public debt of the Dominion undoubtedly is large enough to demand the serious attention of the people concerned, but a mere statement of the figures is apt to create misapprehension. The government of this country has undertaken many of the services that in other lands are left to private enterprise and it follows that the public expenditure has been swollen by items that may fairly be regarded as investments. The government has built the railways, for example, and there is a solid asset to place against all the millions that have been expended in this direction. A substantial part of the public debt is represented on the other side of the national ledger by assets that are directly or indirectly reproductive.

## Gross Public Debt

The last financial statement presented to the New Zealand Parliament showed that the gross public debt amounted to £201,170,000, against which sinking funds to the amount of £7,257,000 were held. This gave a net indebtedness of roughly £194 per head of the population, a truly formidable figure for a young country. Of the total, over £80,000,000 represented expenditure incurred by New Zealand in connection with the war. This item will be swelled when the final adjustments of accounts are made between the British and the New Zealand governments.

Of the loan money used for war purposes, over £54,000,000 has been borrowed by the government within New Zealand, and since then another £4,500,000 has been provided by the people of this country for repatriation purposes, so that the Dominion may claim to have been reasonably self-reliant during the war years.

On the other side of the ledger there are many important items to be taken into account. The expenditure of borrowed money on railways, telegraphs, telephones, harbors, water power development, state coal mines, state forests and other directly reproductive works has exceeded £40,000,000, and if the assets had to be realized they certainly would bring more than they have cost. The government has used about £13,000,000 for loans to local bodies, farmers and workers, and all this money is paying its own interest and is represented by tangible assets.

## Classed as Investments

Items that are classed by the government as investments, including land purchased for settlement, reserve fund securities, bank shares, advances in support of industries, land drainage and so forth, make a total of over £30,000,000. A sum of about £20,000,000 has been spent by the government in the repatriation of the returned soldiers, chiefly in the purchase of land and homes for them, and security is held over the assets in all cases. Then a sum of not less than £15,000,000 has been spent on roads and bridges, irrigation, development of mining and immigration. This part of the public debt is all indirectly reproductive. Loan money to the amount of over £5,000,000 has been used for the erection of public buildings.

This brief survey of the position indicates that New Zealand's public debt is not a deadweight. It represents a present annual charge for interest and sinking fund of about £8,000,000 and the productiveness of the Dominion makes the carrying of this burden, even when produce prices are depressed, a task well within the capacity of the New Zealand people. The government is hoping to reduce the burden on a per head basis during the next decade by a substantial increase in the population, attained by a vigorous policy of immigration. The Dominion gained 20 per cent in population during the last five years and it ought to do substantially better than that in the next five years.

## AUSTRALIAN GLASS MAKING

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor.** **MELBOURNE, Victoria.**—Large extensions to plant and the purchase of additional property were reported by the Australian Glass Manufacturers Company, Ltd., for their financial year ended March 31. The profits amounted to £65,524, an increase of nearly £25,000 on the preceding year. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared and £20,000 carried to reserve.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PENNSYLVANIA TO START TWO SQUADS

Head Coach J. W. Heikman Will Take 25 Football Players to Cape May While 25 Others Will Stay in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Head Coach J. W. Heikman of the University of Pennsylvania football team has decided to start the season with two squads of 25 players each. The first squad, which will be composed of last year's regulars and some of the most promising substitutes from last fall, will leave for Cape May, New Jersey, on Labor Day to stay two weeks. Another squad of 25 will assemble at Franklin Field.

W. M. Hollenback, captain of the 1920 Pennsylvania team, will have charge of the squad that remains at Franklin Field. Hollenback is a new addition to the Red and Blue coaching staff this year, although he has been head coach and helped with teams of his alma mater in bygone years.

Pennsylvania's coaching staff will be larger than usual this year and contains several new men. Head Coach Heikman has a new line coach, in the person of A. B. Ziegler, the former Quaker All-American guard. Ziegler succeeds Dr. C. M. Wharton, who will not have time to do active football coaching.

G. Levens, a member of the 1905 and 1906 teams, will coach the ends. Hollenback will devote most of his time to the development of the kickers and also help with the backfield material. De Benneville Bell, captain and star quarterback of the 1915 team and H. Light, halfback in 1917, '18 and '19, will also assist in the backfield, with Bell specializing with the quarterbacks. Dr. J. J. Keogh, will again coach the freshman team and T. A. McNamara, formerly of Fordham University, will have charge of the scrubs.

Although there now appears to be a lack of first-class substitutes in the backfield, the prospects are for a good team, a better one in fact than last year. Last fall the squad was very green. Coach Heikman was starting his first year at Pennsylvania, knew none of his men and had a brand new system to install.

Of last year's team Capt. Robert Hopper, at one end; C. H. Thomas, who played center and fullback; J. B. Straus, a halfback, and H. S. Harvey, fullback and halfback, have graduated. W. H. Ward, '22, the big Cambridge, Massachusetts tackle, while still in one university, is ineligible as he has already played his third year of varsity football at Georgetown and Pennsylvania. The loss of Ward will be a severe blow. This leaves of the 1920 line regulars, W. C. Grave '22 and end; H. E. Cochrane '22 at one guard; G. W. Waggoner '22 at tackle with J. C. Thurman '23 and T. L. Lenham '23, two first-class substitutes.

In the backfield Capt. R. D. Wray '22 of Monmouth, Illinois, will be at quarterback with J. S. Whitehill '22 and J. K. Miller '23 as the veteran backs. W. C. Mahar '23, captain-elect of the basketball team, will be tried out in the backfield. He played football before entering the university, but has not turned out for the Red and Blue football. It is expected that he will prove a good substitute for Captain Wray at quarterback. A. M. Voelgelin '23, star guard on the variety basketball team, will also be given a chance to show his ability in the backfield. He played at Central High School before entering the university. There are a number of good men from last year's freshman team, including Passon and Hamer, backfield men.

Prospects for ends are very bright with W. C. Grave '22, C. M. Ertreswaag '23, H. S. Greenwalt '23, and D. L. Sullivan '23, to call on. Grave and Ertreswaag played the end positions most of last year. The latter taking Captain Hopper's place when the latter was out. Grave is practically sure of end position and Ertreswaag, Greenwalt and Sullivan will battle for the other end of the line.

The season opens September 24 with Delaware State University, Franklin and Marshall College comes here October 1, with Gettysburg College as the October 3 attraction. The following Saturday, October 15, the Red and Blue will have its first real test when Coach L. R. Mercer brings his Swarthmore College team to Philadelphia. Virginia Military Institute, which defeated Pennsylvania 28 to 7 last year, comes here for a return game, October 22, and October 29 finds University of Pittsburgh here, and the next Saturday, November 5, Lafayette College will be here. On November 12 the Red and Blue takes its only trip of the year when it meets Dartmouth College at the Polo Grounds in New York. The final game, as usual, is with Cornell University November 24.

**FRANK THOMPSON WINS**  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Frank Thompson of the Mississauga Club, Toronto, Ontario, youngest member of the famous golfing family, won the Canadian amateur golf championship at the Bird's Hill course of the Winnipeg Club on Saturday, after one of the greatest golf duels ever held in Canada. All square with his opponent, Charles Hague of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, at the end of the 36 holes, he won the match at the thirty-eighth hole, where he laid his western rival a styrie.

**BRAZILIAN WINS SWIM**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Duke Behring of Ol Matto, the young Brazilian swimmer, who is to enter the University of Pennsylvania next

month, won the five-mile Pawling Cup swim in the Schuylkill River Saturday from a field of 31 competitors. Including some of the best distance swimmers in the east. Matto won by more than 350 yards from C. E. Urban of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde in 2h. 17m. 10s., but the most remarkable part of the South American's victory was that he used the single overarm stroke throughout the entire five miles. This style of swimming has been dropped by American long distance swimmers for many years, the crawl taking preference.

## CLEVELAND DIVIDES WITH DETROIT TIGERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	77	47	.621
New York	75	48	.609
Washington	65	62	.512
St. Louis	65	61	.515
Boston	58	62	.483
Detroit	58	68	.460
Chicago	53	72	.424
Philadelphia	45	78	.366

**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
New York 17, Washington 9  
Cleveland 18, Detroit 1  
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5  
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2

**GAMES TODAY**  
Philadelphia at Boston  
Washington at New York  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—There were two double-headers played in the American Baseball League yesterday. Detroit divided with Cleveland, losing the first game by 10 to 1 and winning the second by 7 to 3. The champions are only one point ahead of the Highlanders in the league standing. New York won easily from the Washington Senators in the last game of the present series by 17 to 9. Forty hits were made between these two teams. The Chicago White Sox and the St. Louis Browns broke even in their double bill. Chicago won the first game by 7 to 5 and lost the second by 3 to 2.

**WHITE SOX DIVIDE**  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago White Sox divided a double-header with the St. Louis Browns yesterday, winning the first game 7 to 5 and losing the second 3 to 2. W. L. Bayne, pitching the second game for St. Louis, held the Sox to two hits. The scores by innings:

First Game			
	1	2	3
Chicago	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0
Batteries—Faber, McWeeny, Wilkinson and Schalk; Davis, Palmer, Burwell and Severed. Umpires—Chill and Nallin.			

**CLEVELAND DIVIDES**  
DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit got an even break in a double-header with the Cleveland champions yesterday, losing the first game, 10 to 1, but coming back to take the second, 7 to 3. The scores by innings:

First Game			
	1	2	3
Cleveland	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0
Batteries—Cochran, Quinn, Hoyt and Hoffman; Zachary, Schacht, Courtney and Garrity. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.			

**HIGHLANDERS WIN, 17 TO 9**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The New York Highlanders overwhelmed the Washington Senators in the final game of the series here yesterday 17 to 9. The Highlanders collected 21 hits. The score by innings:

Second Game			
	1	2	3
Washington	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0
Batteries—Cochran, Quinn, Hoyt and Hoffman; Zachary, Schacht, Courtney and Garrity. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.			

**BRVES WIN OVER CINCINNATI, 3 TO 1**  
NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	78	47	.624
New York	78	50	.609
Boston	67	57	.540
St. Louis	67	58	.536
Brooklyn	65	62	.512
Cincinnati	57	70	.449
Chicago	49	75	.395
Philadelphia	45	78	.366

**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
Boston 3, Cincinnati 1  
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 5  
GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Philadelphia  
St. Louis at Pittsburgh

**BRVES WIN, 3 TO 1**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves defeated the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 3 to 1, by bunting their hits in the second inning. The score by innings:

First Game			
	1	2	3
Boston	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0
Batteries—Oeschger and Gowdy; Markle and Wingo. Umpire—O'Day and Quigley.			

**ST. LOUIS WINS EASILY**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—St. Louis hit out an aggregate of 29 hits in their game with Philadelphia yesterday and won easily, 12 to 5. The score by innings:

Second Game			
	1	2	3
St. Louis	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Batteries—Haines, North and Clemens; Alsmith, Winters, Best and Heinke. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.			

## MISS AMERICA I TAKES GOLD CUP

G. A. Wood of Detroit Secures Fifth Consecutive Victory in Famous Power-Boat Event

DETROIT, Michigan—Miss America I of Detroit, driven by G. A. Wood, is the winner of the Gold Cup power-boat race for 1921. The third and final heat of this event was scheduled to be held Tuesday and 10 miles of the 30-mile course had been covered, when it was found necessary to abandon the race. As Miss Chicago of the Chicago Yacht Club was the only other contestant for the trophy and Miss America I had a winning lead in the series, it was decided not to run off the third heat and the cup was given to G. A. Wood. It was the fifth consecutive victory that he had secured in the annual Gold Cup races.

Miss Chicago, winner of Monday's heat of the Detroit trophy race for single-engine hydroplanes, had no opposition in the final heat Tuesday, and took it by default, the judges calling the boat in after she had covered 10 miles of the 30-mile heat. Her time for the 10 miles was 20:25.8, an average of 29.2 miles per hour, as compared with her average of 52.9 miles an hour, made Monday.

Alone in the heat, however, Miss Chicago loomed around the course. G. A. Wood also won an easy victory in the Wood-Flaher race, driving his Baby Gar to a new world's record for displacement boats in the third and final heat. The new record was an average speed of 44.2 miles an hour, against the former record of 43.1 established by Wood Saturday. He also broke the world's record for a 24-mile lap by covering the distance at a speed of 46.5 miles an hour and set a new mark for 150 miles, making the distance at the rate of 42.5 miles an hour. Nick Nack of the Buffalo Launch Club, which finished second in Tuesday's heat, took second place in the race, on points, and the third place point score went to Aye Aye Sir of the Miami Beach Yacht Club, which finished fourth in the heat Tuesday.

The Sallan cabin cruiser trophy went on points to the 2 P. M. of the Detroit Yacht Club, which finished first in Tuesday's 25-mile heat. The 100-ton Toledo Yacht Club, which finished sixth in Tuesday's heat, took second place in the race on points, and Silverheels II of Detroit, tenth in Tuesday's heat, captured third place on points.

## ONLY ONE ENTRY IS RECEIVED TO DATE

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts—The Boston fishing schooner Mayflower is without contender to date for the honor of defending the International Fishing Vessels Championship Cup won at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last fall by the Gloucesterman Esperanza. The American Fishermen's Race Committee having received no other entries for the elimination contests to be held off this port on October 1, sent a communication broadcast yesterday to fishing vessel owners on the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Bucksport, Maine.

Attention was called to the fact that entries close September 10. "Hop aboard and make the first American fisherman's race a success," was the burden of the letter. The fishing interests here are expected to enter a vessel or two, but those to be named are as yet uncertain.

## NO INTERNATIONAL GOLF COMPETITION

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for international team matches for the Walker Cup in connection with the United States amateur golf championship at St. Louis next month have been abandoned, the United States Golf Association announced yesterday. The annual match between Canadian and American teams also has been dropped.

The program for the amateur event is so extensive that it has been decided to give up any thought of the international matches. There have been two matches between Canada and the United States, both won by the latter, by 12 to 3 in 1919 and 10 to 4 in 1920.

The Walker Cup was donated last year, but has not yet been in competition. Rules governing play for the cup are similar to those of the Davis Cup in tennis.

**DUNCAN AND MITCHELL LOSE**  
DETROIT, Michigan—W. C. Hagen, western open golf champion, and Harry Hampton, Brooklands Club professional, defeated George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the British experts, 4 and 3, in a 36-hole match over the Brooklands course Tuesday. The Americans' victory was largely due to the great game played by Hagen, although the British players were not up to their usual standard. Hagen turned in a 72 for the morning round, three below par. Mitchell lost two holes for the English team in the afternoon by erratic putting.

**SPRINGBOKS WIN AND LOSE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office—WELLINGTON, New Zealand—South Africa's football players, the Springboks, reached New Zealand determined to repeat the series of successes achieved against New South Wales. They defeated Wellington, 3 to 3, but were unsuccessful against Canterbury, Christchurch, being defeated 6 to 4. The match against Wellington was watched by 30,000 people. The first half was even, the score being 3-all. In the second

half the African combination and weight were down the Wellington men. In the Canterbury contest the ground was slippery and the ball was very greasy. The forwards on both sides did most of the work and the game was fast and exciting. A Springbok crossed the line for a try but lost the ball, thus depriving his side of victory by a point.

## KENT IS WINNER OVER HAMPSHIRE

Canterbury Week Furnishes Some Interesting Cricket for Both the Players and the Spectators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CANTERBURY, England—Cricket festivals are always very pleasant, both to the player and the spectators, and the recent Canterbury Week was no exception to the rule. Although cricket was not the only attraction, it was the most serious part of the program, and Kent's victory by 8 wickets, due to splendid play by that team and an unaccountable first innings collapse by Hampshire, was quite a surprise. Since C. P. Mead has come so to the fore among England's best batsmen, indeed, he may truly be called the batsman of the year—Hampshire has been more than ever a force to be reckoned with in the English county cricket championship. Mead had eight centuries to his credit this season, and an average of more than 70, so the Kent men must have had some apprehension as he took his guard at the wicket. At this point Hampshire, batting first, had less than 40 runs on the score board, the first five wickets going down for a mere 50 runs. To the surprise of all, Mead failed to score, being caught by L. H. W. Troughton off A. P. Freeman. The last-named took four wickets for 13 runs, and the Hampshire team, usually so dependable, was dismissed for a total of 63 runs off the bat and 5 extras.

When Kent batted some fast run-getting was seen, and G. J. Bryan, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, played a fine innings of 179. Bryan left Wellington College only last year, and he has already made quite a name for himself in first-class cricket. In style of play, he is very reminiscent of F. E. Woolley, the English batsman. He is a graceful, left-handed batsman, and excels in dealing with a short pitched ball. L. P. Hedges made 68 and the Kent innings was declared closed at 316 for nine wickets. Batting a second time, Hampshire did rather better, and, with 141 by H. S. Altham as top score, obtained 351. A. S. Kennedy, better known as a bowler, made 86, while Hon. L. H. Tennyson, the Hampshire captain and leader of England's team, improved by three runs upon his first innings score of 13. Kent then needed 104 runs to win, and this task proved well within the powers of the batsmen. Two wickets fell while the necessary runs were being obtained. Woolley, who had failed to do himself justice in the first innings made amends for this by scoring 70 not out in the second. The summary:

HAMPSHIRE			
	b	o	o
G. H. Brown	18	o	o
A. Kennedy	18	o	o
Mour, b Woolley	7	o	o
H. Altham, c Wood	141	o	o
b Woolley	141	o	o
A. S. Kennedy	86	o	o
b Woolley	13	o	o
J. A. Newman, b Freeman	13	o	o
Freeman	13	o	o
Hon. L. H. Tennyson, c Seymour	13	o	o
b Woolley	13	o	o
C. Mead, c Troughton	13	o	o
b Freeman	13	o	o
L. P. Hedges, c Hubble	13	o	o
b Woolley	13	o	o
W. H. Livsey, not out	13	o	o
S. Boyes, c Woolley	13	o	o
b Freeman	13	o	o
Extras	13	o	o
Total	351	o	o

KENT			
	b	o	o
G. J. Bryan, c McDonald	179	o	o
H. T. W. Harding, c Seymour	179	o	o
b Seymour	179	o	o
James Seymour, b Kennedy	17	o	o
F. Woolley, c Livsey	17	o	o
L. Hedges, c Newman	68	o	o
G. Collins, c McDonald	68	o	o
b Kennedy	68	o	o
J. C. Hubble, not out	68	o	o
L. H. W. Troughton, c Bowl	68	o	o
b Seymour	68	o	o
G. E. C. Wood, b W. J. Fairservice	68	o	o
Extras	68	o	o
Total	107	o	o

BOWLING ANALYSIS			
	W	M	R
Woolley	14	4	28
Fairservice	7	2	17
Freeman	6.3	1	13
Collins	—	—	—
G. Bryan	—	—	—
Second Innings			
	W	M	R
Woolley	13	5	26
Fairservice	14	1	28
Freeman	24	5	77
Collins	8	2	30
G. Bryan	17	2	65

KENT—First Innings			
	O	M	R
Kennedy	24	5	77
Seymour	12	1	41
Tennyson	1	0	7
Boyes	9	0	56
McDonald	6	0	50
Mead	2	0	16
Brown	14	0	29
Second Innings			
	O	M	R
Kennedy	13.3	2	29
Seymour	12	1	41
Tennyson	1	0	11
Boyes	9	0	56
McDonald	3	0	16
Mead	2	0	16
Brown	3	0	10

## LONDON SEASON IS SUCCESSFUL

Pony Polo Becomes Quite Popular With the Public—Good Players Are Scarce in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—The London pony polo season, which has just drawn to a conclusion, has been a very busy one. Everything therein has been to a great extent overshadowed by the visit of the United States international team in a successful endeavor to win back the International Cup, brought to England by Maj. F. W. Barrett's side in 1914. The resumption of the international contest brought the British public into closer touch with polo and its players than ever before, the leading grounds being accessible to the public. In the past, polo has been regarded in England as a particularly exclusive game, playable only by the man of means. The conversation was to some extent broken down during the summer, and the public showed its appreciation of the game by flocking to see the international fixtures, international trials, and club games.

The Hurlingham Club's beautiful enclosure rang, for the first time, with the plaudits of large crowds, admitted at moderate prices, and it is safe to say that the game has never before attracted so much general interest. The two fixtures for the International Cup, both of which were won handsomely by America, were, as well as great games and fine spectacles, impressive social functions.

The games themselves were fought out finely, but the Americans, better mounted and more consistent, held the upper hand all along. The American team made a great impression in England, not only by its play in the international games, but also in other matches, especially in those for the Champion Cup. Entered as the Meadowbrook team, the American side lined up, with the exception of the substitution of R. E. Strawbridge for Thomas Hitchcock Jr., as it did against England. But with less success, the cup being eventually won by Capt. W. S. Buckmaster's team. The Freebooters, Mr. Hitchcock played for the latter, which included the Duke of Pederlands and Lord Wodehouse.

Owing to the marked scarcity of good players during the season, the Champion Cup attracted fewer teams than usual. The Freebooters and Meadowbrook met in the semifinal round. A great game, in which the Americans were well on top, saw the Americans lose by 4 goals to 6. As a result of the public having its eye fixed on polo, the annual inter-university match between Oxford and Cambridge was awaited with interest. Play was, to the great satisfaction of all, well above the average. In both the Light Blue and Dark Blue teams, the No. 1 was an American, S. Sanford appearing in that position for Cambridge and J. G. Burden for Oxford. Previous to this encounter both universities had 18 victories to their credit, Cambridge University's success this year by 7 goals to 4 giving it a lead in the series. R. C. Mosely and L. Llewellyn played well for the winners, who were capped by Viscount Folkestone. E. V. Rutherford, the Oxford captain, was ably supported by E. Holland-Martin and P. R. Pyne.

Another international fixture, of lesser importance than those between Britain and America, took place for the Patriotic Cup at Hurlingham. This annual game between England and Ireland was first held in 1903, and this year the All-Ireland Polo Club sent over a strong combination, which being in addition to its other qualities well mounted, won by 10 goals to 5. England's team, Capt. L. M. Gibbs, Capt. H. N. Scott-Robson, Capt. F. E. Guest and Lieut-Col. C. F. Hunter, were certainly not truly representative. The Irish side consisted of J. G. B. Trench, Capt. L. Goulding, John McCann and Capt. W. W. Wyndham-Quinn.

Regimental polo this year was adversely affected by the absence on duty of many cavalry units, and only half a dozen teams competed for the Inter-Regimental Cup. The games were mostly one-sided, and the Seventeenth Lancers, who entered the final round without playing a single game, carried off the trophy for the fourth time. England's captain, Maj. V. N. Lockett, played for the Seventeenth Lancers, the remainder of the side being Lieut-Col. T. P. McNeill, Capt. H. B. Turner and Capt. D. C. Boles. From the commencement of the tournament, the Seventeenth Lancers were expected to repeat their victory of last year. For the Subalterns' Cup, play was very keen, and of the seven teams competing, the first Life Guards emerged successful. The Thirteenth Lancers did not defend their title, and the unsuccessful finalists were the Twelfth Lancers.

Owing to the very necessary international trials, the tournament for the Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup was not held. The final for the Ranelagh Open Cup was in opposition to the Foxhunters and the Woodpeckers, the former winning by 6 goals to 5. In earlier stages of the competition, the Foxhunters had defeated the Quinduns, led by Lord Wimborne. The Foxhunters side was made up of J. F. Montagu, Earl Hopping, C. C. Rumsey, and Capt. F. A. Gill. The competition for the Ranelagh Coronation Cup turned out to be merely a single match between the winners of the Ranelagh Open Cup, the Foxhunters, and the winners of the Inter-Regimental Cup, the Seventeenth Lancers. After an exceptionally even game, the Foxhunters won by 8 goals to 6. Captain Gill receiving the trophy at the hands of Queen Mary. In this match Mr. Hopping, a reserve man for the American

international team, was in very fine form. The Prince of Wales, whose fondness for all branches of sport endears him to the British people, made himself even more popular by his very frequent appearances on the polo field. Both he and his brother, Prince Henry, played seriously during the season, and the Prince of Wales won his first polo trophy when in company with Rodman Wainmaker, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and the Marquis of Villabrazia, he carried off the Villavieja Century Challenge Cup. Both the Princes are players of promise, each having, at the end of the season, a handicap of 2 points.

## INTERESTING GAMES FOR SEPTEMBER 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—There are some very interesting fixtures in the first and second divisions of the English Association Football League on September 17. A clash between teams possessing brilliant records, both in the league competition and the tournament for the Football Association Cup—popularly designated the English Cup—is that between Aston Villa and Preston North End. The Villa has won the English Cup no fewer than six times, this being a record number, and, with Preston North End, can claim the record of having won the league championship and the English Cup in the same season, a true indication of both consistency and adaptability.

Birmingham, a club newly promoted from the second division, will meet Everton. Everton finished sixth in the final standing of the first division last season, after being more than once at the head of affairs. The other newcomer to the premier section is Cardiff City, and that Welsh side will make a long journey to Oldham, to meet the Athletic of that town. Burnley, the league champions, visit Newcastle United, and it will be interesting to see how the champions fare. Newcastle United gained fourth position in the table last year, behind Burnley, Manchester City and Bolton Wanderers.

Manchester City plays an away match on September 17, visiting London, there to encounter the Arsenal side. It was Manchester City that brought about the defeat of Burnley last season, when the league leaders had enjoyed a phenomenal run of success. The Manchester United team receives as visitors the Chelsea representatives. Last season Chelsea was a long time getting off the mark. In individual talent Chelsea had, and still has, one of the very best teams in the league competition, but somehow it failed to blend, and Chelsea's position in the standing lowered, in consequence. J. G. Cock, the much-talked-of center-forward, was very much out of form, and showed little of the brilliance which marked his play in the previous year.

Tottenham Hotspur, the winner of the



**SUFFRAGE LEADER  
OPPOSES SECRECY**

Armament Conference Should Be  
Open to the Public, Declares  
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt—  
Woman Delegate Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the armament conference should be open to the public, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, long the leader of American women in their successful struggle for enfranchisement.

"In all governments in which the people are finally responsible, they have the right to know everything that their representatives do," said Mrs. Catt to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is quite contrary to the fundamental principle of self-government for representatives to hold secret conferences concerning any question of public welfare."

Another prominent suffrage worker, Mrs. Raymond Brown, director of The Woman Citizen, says that it is wise for a small group to hold a preliminary conference behind closed doors, in order to come to a decision to cooperate, to establish a common ground for a working basis, before opening the doors to the general public to come in and discuss the matter in a big and open conference.

"If you get 100 people in to begin with, you have 100 different opinions to deal with at once, which makes it difficult to get far ahead," said Mrs. Brown to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She added, however, with emphasis, that nothing should be signed, sealed and delivered until the people in general had had a chance to be heard in open conference and to act freely.

Woman Delegate

Those women should be represented by one of themselves at a conference whose outcome, in the case of the armament conference, is to be of such tremendous importance to them is the opinion of many women citizens, according to Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"Women are intensely interested in every phase of the disarmament question and in every problem, big and small, that the conference will be called upon to solve," said Miss Hay. "It is the consensus of opinion among the thinking women of America that a woman ought to present the very definite viewpoint of women at the conference. This viewpoint is not a wholly sentimental one as the anti-institut. Women belong to a very practical sex and take due cognizance of the realities of existence."

"But women who have worked for great movements realize that ideas can be won into the texture of our lives so surely that the pattern can be changed. Women, then, who are public spirited, will continue to work to have a woman, a broad-minded, able, judicious and experienced woman, represent womanhood at the conference."

"The National League of Women voters is pushing this matter, not in an unreasonable way, but with sufficient determination and persistence, and the present indications are that the men in power will arrange this matter to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Publicity Needed

"I agree with many people who urge that there should be plenty of publicity given to the negotiations and the conference decisions. The public is deeply concerned; it wants to know what is being done and it ought to be given every opportunity of knowing. Reason should be applied to this matter, though, as to everything else in life, and a certain discretion must be used if there is not to be a lack of frankness among the representatives of the governments."

"The most important thing is to have wise decisions reached, not to have chronicled every word and action that led up to them. The people have shown plainly that they are not in a temper to stand delays, evasions, hickings or plots, and this is bound to have a beneficial effect on the deliberations."

**NEGRO CORPORATION  
BUYS STEAMSHIP**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Black Star Line, the shipping corporation wholly controlled by Negroes, of which Marcus Garvey is the president, has bought from the United States Shipping Board the twin screw steel steamship Orion, formerly known as the Frisco Oakar, and will use it in the trade with the West Indies and West Africa, including Monrovia, Liberia. The Orion can carry 600 tons, and is also fitted for about 150 first-class and 500 second-class passengers. The present trade conditions, on the African coast especially, justify the venture according to the new owners, and the opportunities for a direct line especially appeal to the management.

An attempt to examine officials of the line, including Marcus Garvey, before trial in the suit of the Pan-Union Company, to recover about \$8000 overcharges in connection with the shipments of a large quantity of wine and whisky just before the Volstead law prohibited its export, resulted in a threat by the plaintiffs to punish him for contempt of court when he failed to appear at the time fixed by the order.

SCHOOLS TO BE WATCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Closer observation is to be kept over all the foreign language schools in California, and the State will be asked

for a law enforcing the teaching of English in every one of these schools, according to S. H. Cohen, director of the foreign-language schools of California. "Teachings which conflict with American principles, or which tend in the slightest degree to hint at disloyalty, or to instill in the minds of the pupils such ideas of disloyalty to the American flag or to the flag of any other established government, will not be tolerated in the foreign-language schools of this State," said Mr. Cohen.

**ONTARIO AND THE  
RADIAL PROJECT**

E. C. Drury on Record Definitely  
Against Provincially Owned  
Hydroelectric Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

GLENCOE, Ontario—The attitude of the Ontario Government toward the proposed network of provincially owned hydroelectric railways, generally known to be unfavorable but not hitherto officially given out, was set forth in an address here by E. C. Drury, the Premier, who said in brief that the province would not guarantee the bonds for the proposed radial, but would not stand in the way of the municipalities if they wished to undertake the projects on their own responsibility.

The announcement of Mr. Drury had been withheld until receipt of the report of the Sutherland Royal Commission, appointed some time ago to investigate the projected hydro radial. The report, in the main condemning the plans of the proposed lines, was handed to the government a week ago and the Premier's statement of the government's position followed. The verdict probably means that only a small percentage of the radials planned by municipalities to facilitate transportation will now be built.

"I see no objection whatever," he said, "if the municipalities involved want the railway. I will vote upon it again, and will go on with the project without asking the endorsement of the province, which they should not be allowed to go on with it. We are not here to interfere with the municipalities but we are here to guard the rights of the whole province. And so the government, while deciding not to guarantee the bonds of these enterprises, will not hinder the municipalities if they wish to go on, at their own risk and put up the bonds. We will enact legislation to allow them to do so."

A Cabinet Responsibility

The Premier went on to explain that the power of guaranteeing bonds was now delegated to the Legislature to the Cabinet, a fact, he said, which was the most important of the things he touched upon. The treasurer of the province is empowered to guarantee bonds, with the assent of the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and there is no limit upon the aggregate.

"That thing is wrong and must be righted," said Mr. Drury. "The province of Ontario, the Legislature, must again assert its right to vote money and assert that it only has the right. And so I say, growing out of this radial inquiry, must come a return to sound, constitutional practice. We must amend the act as to remove from the Cabinet the power indiscriminately to guarantee bonds. That to my mind is the real issue, without which the situation could never have arisen, and we must see that this thing is straightened up."

Mr. Drury dealt with the causes leading up to the hydro-radial investigation. "When we came into power," he said, "We found a hydro-radial policy had been outlined, varied, extensive, covering in its proposals a large part of the Province—voted on in some instances; and found in this connection a great degree of indefiniteness and misinformation. On coming in we found it necessary to have information. We had to know the approximate amount of money the Province would have to pay out through the Hydro Commission in the next two years, and we asked the auditor of the Hydro Commission for a report on what it would take to complete works under construction and to meet payments for work already done."

Not to Be Stampeded

"Now, we received a report from the auditor, and he pointed out the Province had a debt of \$100,000,000, and of this sum \$40,000,000 had been advanced to Hydro. An estimate of the sum required for the next two years, based on reports of the commission and engineers, was \$29,000,000. We stated our wish that no new projects should be entered upon without a complete and frank understanding as to each of them. Our report left us almost as much in the dark as before on the projects of the Hydro Commission, and we decided to learn more about them. Conditions had changed since the radial scheme was inaugurated, the Dominion having acquired the Canadian Northern and being in the act of acquiring the Grand Trunk. The proposed publicly owned lines were to compete not with privately owned lines, but with other publicly owned lines. Another factor was the increased automobile traffic and the inauguration of the good roads system."

"We were not to be stampeded," he concluded. "We are not going to be forced into an action which involves the Province in an expenditure of 40 or 50 millions and that is only the beginning."

Mr. Drury said, in formulating the government's policy, existing commitments had been taken into consideration. The Essex Railway had been taken over and certain commitments made in respect to the Toronto and Port Credit line. Its bonds had been guaranteed, but instructions had been given that no more expenditure was to be made till the government had come to a decision.

**CONNECTICUT BUS  
LINES SUSPENDING**

Decision of Three Federal Judges  
Denies Application for Injunction  
to Restrain Officials From  
Enforcing the New State Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Hartford News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Reports from various parts of the State where motor bus lines have been maintained in competition with the street car lines and without the authority of the public utilities commission, indicate a general disposition to bow to the decision of the three federal judges who denied the application of New Haven bus owners for an injunction to restrain state, county and city officials from enforcing the new state jitney bus law.

In Bridgeport an attempt was made yesterday to operate a bus line under the "club plan," but the operator was arrested and the president of the local bus association announced that no more would be operated until after decision of the court in this case. Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Judges John C. Knox and Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court, who heard the petition of the jitney bus owners, in their decision, said:

"The state Legislature may regulate the use, by automobiles, of the highways of the State. It may also authorize municipalities to regulate the use of streets by vehicles and may exclude vehicular traffic."

"The Legislature of Connecticut, by the enactment referred to, provided for the use of highways through the granting of licenses. It declared the operation of the jitney bus to be that of a common carrier, and subjected persons and corporations operating jitneys to the restrictions of the public utilities commission. It provided that reasonable rules and regulations should be made by the commission with respect to routes, fares and schedules. It required that a certificate of operation be obtained from the public utilities commission."

"The constitutionality of the act is questioned. The Superior Court of the State has held the act constitutional. We think the several objections urged as to the constitutionality of the act are not well founded."

"We are satisfied that it is clear that the Legislature intended a regulation which is for the interest and convenience of the inhabitants. In conferring this power to the public utilities commission the Legislature kept well within the confines of its constitutional limitations."

"We find nothing in the act granting purely legislative powers to the commission. We find no arbitrary power granted the commission. The act provides that an examination may be held by the commission to first ascertain the public necessity and convenience for the jitney route in question. The act provides for a hearing on the application for a license to operate jitneys."

"If the application be denied, provision is made in the act for an appeal to the Superior Court. Full authority is vested in the Superior Court under the laws of Connecticut to reverse and direct the commission to carry out its mandate if the result of such an appeal be different than that reached by the commission."

"We think the act in question does not violate the federal Constitution and that this motion may not be granted."

**NEW YORK BONUS ACT  
IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

ALBANY, New York—The Court of Appeals has declared the Soldiers Bonus Act unconstitutional.

The court was divided. Five judges ruled the bonus act unconstitutional, their opinion being written by Judge Andrews; Judges Cardozo and Pound filed dissenting opinions.

The opinion written by Judge Andrews held that the bonus law involved the gift of the state's credit which is prohibited by Article VII, Section 1, of the state Constitution. Attorney General Newton estimated, after the announcement of the decision, that steps would be taken by the next Legislature to change the provision of the Constitution. A constitutional amendment if proposed at once could be submitted to the electorate for ratification at the polls in November, 1923.

**CANDIDATE WOULD  
ENFORCE DRY LAW**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Faithful and complete enforcement of the Mullan-Gage Prohibition Act is promised by Maj. Henry H. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor, who set forth his position clearly in an answer to the questionnaire sent him by the League of Women Voters, asking if he would, if elected, uphold the State Enforcement Act and cooperate with federal authorities in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. Major Curran replied that he would enforce the law the same as any other but that he would not go beyond the law nor enforce it by violating another, and that he opposed unlawful search and seizure.

The prohibition law itself was not an issue in this campaign, he added, if it were to be changed, that must be done at Washington. The Mayor of New York City could not change

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it, nor could any part of the city administration.

Major Curran's decisive answer to this part of the questionnaire was received with interest because of the wet campaign which County Judge Reuben L. Haskell, another aspirant for the mayoralty nomination, has been trying to carry on.

DECLINE IN BREWING

BUSINESS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—E. H. Bodden, tax commissioner, has announced that the Board of Review had made a reduction of \$900,000 in the assessment of Milwaukee breweries.

This is the second cut since prohibition became effective, and is a powerful indication of the great decline in the brewing business. The first reduction was made two years ago, when assessments were lowered from approximately \$12,000,000 to \$6,800,000, about 40 per cent. At that time it was supposed that a good revenue would be obtained, each being charged with selling intoxicating drinks, and so violating the state liquor license laws.

ACTIVE LIQUOR CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Baltimore News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—That the police commissioner here is making his drive against the sale of whisky and "home brew" effectual, is to be inferred from yesterday's record of raids and arrests. Last night 45 persons were arrested, each being charged with selling intoxicating drinks, and so violating the state liquor license laws.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSEMBLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Raleigh News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Gov. Cameron Morrison will call the North Carolina General Assembly together in special session the first week in December to consider, primarily, the school deficit, a debt, the Governor declares, the State should be prompt to pay.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The next incoming swell lifted Seal, seaweed and all, carried them forward and then gently deposited this innocent looking bundle on the floor of the Arch of the Spraybrows.

## The Two Kinds of Corn

A little while ago, some one wrote to a query column in a local newspaper, in New England, to ask how it was that if corn was really indigenous—just look that word up in the dictionary and see what it means—to the United States, how was it that corn is mentioned in the Bible.

Well, that is a fair question isn't it? because the Bible was written long centuries before Columbus discovered America. What do you think the answer is? It is really quite simple. Corn in England and corn in America are two different things. When an English boy or girl talks of corn, he means wheat or barley or oats, but a boy or girl in the United States means Indian corn or maize.

You see when the Pilgrims first settled at Plymouth, and found the Indians growing this curious kind of grain they called it Indian corn, to distinguish it from their own grain, wheat and so on, that they had brought over with them. In time the word "Indian" was dropped and Indian corn became just corn. In England it is still called by its full name, Indian corn, but it is very seldom grown in England.

## Playing Rip Van Winkle

The attic in the Hagen house held many attractions and seemed always to offer an endless variety of games to Tim and his friends. There were old books about venturesome knights to be read; hide-and-seek could be played; then in one end of the attic Tim's father had a number of trapezes fastened to the rafters—and the trapezes, together with a tight rope, juggling balls and a bugle gave excellent opportunities for circus performances.

But one of the games most favored by the boys was the dramatizing of stories they read at school. Quaint old furniture, that had been stored away, made the stage very attractive—the stage was a curtained-off section of the attic. Costumes, too, were easily managed, for the contents of old chests and trunks yielded almost any style that could possibly be desired. They often spent hours, simply trying on the garments, hats, shawls and perhaps finding a stray sword or two.

Now this particular Saturday, a number of Tim's friends were having great fun playing a story they had read that week. It was Rip Van Winkle. And so busy were they with their acting, that they were unaware of an audience, until loud clapping was

heard. The "audience" was Grandpa Hagen.

"How do you like it, Grandpa?" asked Tim.

"Fine, fine," Grandpa replied. "Do you know, a long time ago I saw this same story played by a great actor named Joe Jefferson?"

Thereupon the actors left the stage and eagerly crowded about Mr. Hagen for they knew a story was in store for them.

"It is said," continued Grandpa, "that in a certain house in Washington, where Joe Jefferson lived when a small boy, there was a back hall which led right into the side entrance of a theater. Joe would run through this hall and play in the empty theater every day. He was very fond of making up all sorts of games and playing them among the piled-up stage settings. The canvases represented so many things—a lake, a garden, a palace, or perhaps a cottage. Often he went into the dressing rooms, and, standing in front of a large mirror, would act out bits of plays that he had heard his parents recite. His mother was a singer and his father an actor.

"Belonging as he did to an actor's family, Joe lived in many different cities. In all of his spare time he studied diligently and carefully watched the great actors as they played their parts. After a time he tried a leading role in a play, and the play was so successful that it was acted for 150 nights. People liked Jefferson's acting immensely, and when later he played Rip Van Winkle, his acting became world-famous. Nowadays, when this play is staged, people who saw Joe Jefferson in the part of Old Rip will say: 'Oh! But you should have seen the great Joe Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."'

"That was a splendid story," exclaimed the children when Grandpa had finished his tale. "And now won't you stay and watch us some more? Perhaps you will help us with our play and show us how Joe Jefferson acted."

To all of which Grandpa Hagen readily consented.

## In the Forest the Pine Trees Grow

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
In the forest the pine trees grow. Straight and slender, row on row. Beneath the aisles, dim, golden-gray. Little, chattering squirrels play. A small bird gently aways and swings Among the branches, and softly sings. While the breeze through the treetops hums a tune. And murmurs of summer, and sunshine, and June. How lovely to walk where the pine trees grow. Straight and slender, row on row.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Seal Reaches the Arch of the Spraybrows

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Now at no great distance beyond the fifth point of rocks was still another point. These two—by moving closer and closer to one another as they came nearer the beach, and then drawing apart again—made the cove. And, after they had separated to make room for it, they climbed up on the beach, straggled along (one toward the other) until they finally rubbed noses. And it was in this way that the Arch of the Spraybrows was formed.

All this Seal saw as, without a single one of those fishes to bother him, he swam straight in from the sea. He moved toward the west. Low in the sky hung the once-yellow moon now turned white with the approach of the morning. Under it lounged long, raggedy, sploches that Seal knew were the trees on the island. In front of the trees stretched the rock-covered shore with the arch rearing its head in the center.

The tide was on the ebb. So, as Seal neared the beach he saw many half-submerged rocks. And now and then—swimming upon the crest of a long, easy swell—he caught glimpses of white patches of sand. These grew in size as the tide went to sea. He wondered if the floor of the arch was covered like that; and lifting his head high out of the water, he tried to make out. But he could not. Something large, and flat, and green stood in the way; something—

And then he gave a low exclamation of joy! For he suddenly realized that the something which cut off his view was the big, moss-covered slab told of by the lady!

"Whoa, then!" he cried softly, in most admonishing fashion, "slow up and have a care; for we must not be near the hant of those Tinkles!"

He said "we" meaning himself, and the ball, and the block of brown wood. And having cautioned this most important trio, he ceased to go forward. Instead he came to anchor that he might the better take his bearings. Next—to make sure that he was not being followed—he allowed himself to slowly sink under the water. But not a fish or a fin did he see.

Once more on the surface, Seal saw that the sky to the east had turned from drab gray to the deep blue of the dawn-time. Gradually the stars were fading—sleepy-eyed stars that blinked as they went, as if drowsily seeking their beds.

Over the sea had come the full hush of the ebb-tide—the quiet that comes

when its great face grows still with the first touch of the morning upon it. To Seal's two tiny ears there were just enough sounds to make the hush all the deeper; rare, gentle sounds as when an early gull called from out of the distance or the water gurgled and gurgled in under the rocks, or went clippety-slap against the sides of them.

Listening to these and other far and near sounds, he moved forward with the greatest of caution, making not one bit of noise as he did so. As he advanced he saw that the broad, moss-covered rocks were all that lay between him and the Arch of the Spraybrows.

"Spraybrows!"

He repeated the name. "I wonder why it is called that," said he to himself. And then, after a moment, "Oh, well; I shall very soon find out."

While he was pondering this point, the sleek-coated fellow came to the moss-matted rocks, and—in almost the very same stroke of his flipper—slippers—to a narrow passage-way that lay in between them. This channel looked most inviting; and so Seal entered it. How the water poured now in and now out of it as the sea rose and fell. Not noisily, but with a deep, steady flow that wiggled and wagged the long fronds of moss that draped the rocks on both sides of the passage. These fronds were so long that they all but entangled Seal; and most especially because he was still carrying the block and the ball in the crook of one flipper-flipper. And it was on this account that the soft-eyed one came to a halt.

"It would never do to punt either the block or the ball, because that might arouse those long-looked-for Tinkles," said he after a moment's reflection. "And yet I can't very well carry both of them through this part of the channel. I know—I'll just leave the block here in a crevice and then pick it up when I come back again."

Now it chanced that he had stopped near a niche in the rocks—just the best kind of a spot to hide a brown block of wood. So he released the block from its place that he might push it into the niche. But, alas, he had not remembered the in-and-out flow of the tide. And so, just as he was making ready to hide it, the block with a whirl was whisked away toward the sea!

Down the passage it went, borne on the water that wig-wagged the fronds!

"H—u—!" began Seal, and then, remembering the Tinkles, caught himself before he had really called "Hi!" But by the time he had done that the block was well out of the passage way. For a moment Seal debated as to whether he would follow it. True, it was not as dear to his heart as

the star-sprinkled ball; but it was precious. And, secretly, he had hoped to take it home to the menagerie tent. But there was the Pretty Lady to be met. And the dawn-time was at hand. He had no time to spare. And so, heaving just a wee bit of a sigh, Seal turned and swam onward.

Yes, the dawn-time was come. The long, raggedy sploches were now trees indeed; while the island itself appeared as plain as the sea. Emerging with great quietness from the end of the channel that had led him through the moss-covered rocks, Seal looked about for the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes. But she was nowhere to be seen.

Instead his gaze met the mouth of the archway. He examined it with great care. Under its roof was a flat floor of sand strewn with glistening pebbles and bits of sea-shells. That is, all except the middle of the floor. For at that point appeared a wide, brown rock that was neither flat nor round but a bit of both. It seemed to have once been buried deep-deep in the sand but, growing curious, had pushed a part of itself into the light. It made Seal think of Hippo—of Hippo when he sometimes lay in his bath with one ponderous, pink and brown side thrust out of the water.

And yet it was different. Indeed, it was vastly different. For in the very middle of the big rock's side was a big, round hole—a deep, round hole about the size of a tub and filled to the brim with crystal clear water. Seal knew there was water in it for by this time he had lifted himself to the top of one of the moss-covered slabs and so was able to look down on it. And the moment he saw it he knew what it was—knew that this was the Pool-of-the-Shells in the Arch of the Spraybrows!

The very sight of it caused Seal to crouch low.

"For," thought he (and he even thought softly), "that's almost sure to be the place where those Tinkles are hidden and, most like as not, where the Bag's gone to, too."

So he dug his flipper-flippers into the moss on the rock. As he hugged the top of it he wondered what had become of the Pretty Lady and the White-White Horse. And wondering, he waited.

As he waited, Seal grew bolder. Slowly he raised his head. Then, putting the moss aside with the tip of his nose, he peered at the Pool in the rock. It was plain to be seen that the Pool had been filled by the waves when they had last dashed over the rocks to play on the floor of the Arch of the Spraybrows.

So the last ones that romped there like as not carried the Tinkles and the Spangle Bag into the depths of it," reasoned Seal. "And if that is good guessing then they've just got to be there this very minute. What's

more they can't leave again until the waves come to get them."

Surely, then, this was the very time to rescue the Spangle Bag. And yet Seal hesitated.

"No," he said, answering himself. "No, the Pretty Lady told me to meet her here. And so I shall wait. Still, I surely would like to have just one peep into that Pool."

Now as Seal stretched on the rock peering through the moss, the tide turned around and so started landward again. Gradually the waters began to race through the moss-lined channel; gradually, one by one, the long, easy swells donned their white, bubble caps; gradually the all of them crept closer and closer to the floor of the Arch and to slowly submerge the slab where Seal lay.

Soon the foam top-knotted swells began to break over his back—to lay their deep weight from the tail to the crown of him. And then, of a sudden, Seal felt something different unfold him! Not the embrace of the sea nor the breath of the breeze but many strange arms that clung tight to his neck and tight to his back even after the sea had receded! Around came his head to see what so held him. And there, draped astride of the length of him, was a huge mass of kelp. Up went his flipper-flippers to push it aside while at the very same moment he began twisting about that he might wriggle and scriggle quite free from it. And then something said, "Stop!"

For the sly fellow had at that very instant conceived a sly plan.

"I outwitted those fishes, so why not the Tinkles?" he inquired of himself. And he thought for fully three minutes. Then he began to draw the long strands of seaweed closer and closer around him.

"I'll do it, I'll do it," he said, nodding his head in most decided fashion. "Why it will be just like Diggeldy Dan, when he wrapped himself in the vine branches on the back of Gray Ears the Elephant—the time when they met the men on the river and entered the great tent at the circus!"

Even as he recalled the adventures of Dan, he was disguising himself in the folds of the kelp. Soon he was completely wrapped in it. Then he moved ever so slowly to the very brow of the moss-covered slab—to the edge that was nearest the Pool-of-the-Shells. Once there he no longer clung to the moss. Instead he allowed his flipper-flippers to entirely relax.

So it came about that the next incoming swell that swept over the rock lifted Seal, seaweed and all, carried them forward and then gently deposited this most innocent looking bundle on the very floor of the Arch of the Spraybrows!

For the first few moments Seal hardly dared breathe. But he finally did. Next, he opened his eyes; slowly, and one at a time. And just as he did so the sun rose out of the sea. Its

rays came on, on, and on until some of them touched the floor where Seal lay. Through the chinks in the kelp he could see their gleam on the sands and on the newly washed faces of the spray-covered rocks. But what was far more important, he discovered that he was now within less than three flipper-tops of the edge of the Pool! Still he did not hurry toward it. Nor did he even think of doing so. Instead he started to move ever and ever so slowly. Two snails passed him. But Seal only moved the slower.

And yet, inch by inch, he neared the low rim of that cup in the rock. And as he did so odd sounds came to play round his ears. They rose above the voice of the sea; but this was not because they were great but because they were very sweet. The sounds came from out the deep Pool. And, over and over again, they said "Tinkle-tinkle-tinkle."

## The Game of Feather

One day when we were all sitting in the garden, we saw Mr. Swallow of the Tall Old Elm fly by with a long white feather nearly as large as himself.

When he reached the door of his house where Mrs. Swallow was busy building the nest, along came Wind with a big blow and the feather floated right over our heads. Of course he chased it and so did four or five other swallow families. What fun they had! First one, then another would have the feather; sometimes it would sail way up and away they would swoop after, with much gurgling and clicking. You know swallows make funny little clattering noises when they are playing. Several times the feather escaped and fluttered to the ground, then Lady of the House would give it a toss while they all wheeled around her head, and the fun would start again.

Finally Mr. Swallow of the Tall Old Elm got a little ahead of the others and carried it in triumph to his house. Mrs. Swallow, inside, put her head out and held the feather securely while Mr. Swallow got inside, too, then they both tugged it in. How we all cheered!

Are you not glad Mr. Swallow of the Tall Old Elm really got it home after such a jolly scramble?

## The Katy Dids

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Katy did, Katy didn't. Now pray tell me which is true? Katy did, Katy didn't. Thus you sing the whole night through. First you say that Katy did it. If she did, what did she do? Then straightway, you say she didn't. Could she and not do too? Katy did, Katy didn't. Don't you wish you knew?



## THE HOME FORUM

## Walking Into Tudor Times

There is a joyous mystery in roaming on, reckless where you are, into what valley, road or farm chance and the hour is guiding you. If the place is lovely, and beautiful, and if you have lost all count of it upon the map, it may seem a fairy glen, a lost piece of old England that no surveyor could find though he searched for it a year. I scarcely know whether most to value this quality of aloofness and magic in country I have never seen before and may never see again, or the familiar joys of walking-grounds where every tree and rock are rooted in the memories that make up my life.

Places where the fancies might still dwell lie for the most part west of Avon. Except the industrial plain of Lancashire the whole West from Cornwall to Carlisle is, when compared to the East of our island, more hilly, more variegated, and more thickly strewn with old houses and scenes unchanged since Tudor times. The Welsh border, on both sides of it, is good ground. If you would walk away for a while out of modern England, back and away for twice two hundred years, arrange so that a long day's tramp may drop you at nightfall on the Black Mountain onto the inn that nestles in the ruined tower of old Llanthony. Then go on through "Clunton and Clunbury, Clungunford and Clun."

The quietest places under the sun, still sleeping their Saxon sleep, with one drowsy eye open for the "wild Welsh" on the "barren mountains" above. Follow more or less the line of Offa's Dyke, which passes, a disengaged bank, through the remotest loveliness of corn-covered down and through trailing vegetation of the valley bottoms. Or if you are more leisurely, stay a week at Wigmore till you know the country round by heart. You will carry much, among other things considerable scepticism as to the famous sentence at the beginning of the third chapter of Macaulay's History: "Could the England of 1688 be, by some magical process, set before our eyes, we should not know one landscape in a hundred, or one building in ten thousand." It is doubtful even now, and I suspect that it was a manifest exaggeration when it was written two generations ago. But Macaulay was not much of a walker across country. "Clife, and other Essays," George Macaulay Trevelyan.

## Security of the Nation

I consider that it is an instruction and education that the future security and direction of the destiny of every nation chiefly and fundamentally rest—Keesuth.

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## Sufficiency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THE problem of supply is general only in that it is accepted generally as a problem. Its solution is primarily individual, and each person must realize the true source of supply. Upon the ancient case of Adam versus Adam, dignified by the title Capital versus Labor, and termed an economic problem, have been expended much thought, endless words, limitless printers' ink; yet the world seems rather hopeless of an early and peaceful solution of the matter. Students of Christian Science see that the solution of this and all other problems can be reached only by the replacing of any phase of Adam with the real man, God's image and likeness. This man has no economic problem. His one recognized source of supply is infinite Mind, and he has no fear that this source can fail.

We do not, however, necessarily learn to realize this truth through hard and bitter toil. Sharp business practices that will not bear the searchlight of sincerity will not enable us to learn it. It is not gained through the overthrow of Capital or the downward trend of Labor, but through individual search after the straight way of wisdom and honesty that leads to God, to perfect good. On page 239 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this statement:

"Take away wealth, fame, and social organizations, which weigh not one jot in the balance of God, and we get clearer views of Principle. Break up cliques, level wealth with honesty, let worth be judged according to wisdom, and we get better views of humanity." The entire remedy for economic evil is contained in the terse sentence, "level wealth with honesty." To level means not only to reduce the mountains but to exalt the valleys, and honesty is named as the leveler. That man can never mistake the straight way in his dealings with his fellow men who always, when in doubt, reverses the situation and remembers the advice to "put yourself in his place."

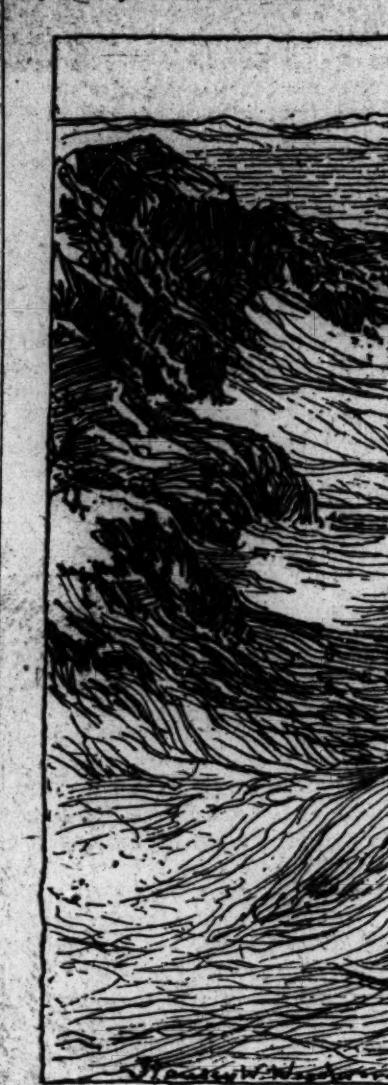
It is no difficult matter for the seeing eye to distinguish the abundance that is the reward of seeking first the kingdom of heaven, from the false abundance that is merely accretion of matter. Of the abundance that manifests man's oneness with the eternal source of good, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 206 of Science and Health: "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes. Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." When, through obedience to Mind and service to one's fellows, a man receives the blessings promised throughout the Bible, he becomes an instrument for good, sharing unafraid the sure abundance of right thinking and doing.

The false sense of wealth, that builds larger barns to heap store on store for selfish ends, only confused David for a time, as he declares in the Seventy-Third Psalm: "For I was envious at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked. . . . Until," he continues, "I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end." The weakness of Capital is the dishonesty of greed and the ingratitude which refuses to recognize sufficiency, but seeks to monopolize wealth. The dishonesty of overabundance is generally recognized, but to obey the requirement, "Level wealth with honesty," the dishonesty of poverty must also be laid bare. For, as David states in Psalm 37, "Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." One should face the fact that poverty is no more a mark of spirituality than overabundance of wealth, and cease to condone any false testimony against the goodness of Father-Mother, God. To accept limitation of good, of the means necessary for honest and right activity in all good work, is to accept either the poverty of infinite Mind or one's own complete separation from God.

The first is inconceivable, and the remedy for the second is to arise and go unto the Father, unlimited Principle, that is, to know the inseparability of Mind and idea, the spiritual man. Just as chronic invalidism sometimes is the effect of yielding to the suggestion of age or inability as a disqualification for undesired activity, so chronic poverty may be the outcome of small beginnings in evading or postponing obligations that, given the desire for honesty, could readily be met. In Romans xii, 8, occurs the counsel, "Owe no man anything, but to love one another." Whenever Adam yields to the temptation to adopt poverty as a shield from all the normal obligations of honesty, generosity, and normal right living, he finds he is also only too well shielded from the outpouring of Love's blessings.

Chronic poverty is continued evasion of right activity in giving in its many forms. It may seem possible to withhold from one's fellow man what is due in the form of money, service, justice, love—but one pays to the uttermost farthing in the end. Any effort on the part of either Capital or Labor to attain success through unjust laws, or through any sort of organized effort whereby might makes right, can bring only disappointment, even when success seems at hand. Mrs. Eddy says, "Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth." (Science and Health, p. 239.) True success comes not from serving clan, class, or organization, but from serving Principle. All loyalty to any-

thing less than Principle leads to regret. The way to the sufficiency of which Paul speaks when he says, "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work: . . . Being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God," is not the way of industrial strife, of wars, or of compromises, but the way of uprightness, the way that opens plainly when man is obedient to the Master's injunction. "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."



Maine coastline

## A September Afternoon

The September afternoon was nearly spent, and the sun was already veiled in a thin cloud of haze that hinted at coming drought and dustiness rather than rain. Nobody could help feeling sure of just such another golden day on the morrow; this was as good weather as heart could wish. There on the Maine coast, where it was hard to distinguish the islands from the irregular outline of the main-land, where the summer greenness was just beginning to change into all manner of yellow and russet and scarlet tints, the year seemed to have done its work and begun its holidays. . . .

The tide was high, and on this sheltered side of the island the low waves broke with a quick, fresh sound, and moved the pebbles gently on the narrow beach. The sun looked more and more golden red, and all the shore was glowing with color. The faint reddening tinge of some small oaks among the hemlocks farther up the island shore, the pale green and primrose of a group of birches, were all glorified with the brilliant contrast of the sea and the shining of the autumn sky. Even the green pastures and browner fields looked as if their covering had been changed to some richer material. Like velvet, so soft and splendid they looked. High on a barren pasture ridge that sheltered the landing on its seaward side the huckleberry bushes had been brightened with a touch of carmine. Coming toward John's Island one might be reminded of some dull old picture that had been cleansed and wet, all its colors were suddenly grown so clear and gay.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

## Gardens of Italy

"The Italians have always loved gardens," Gabriel Pauré assures us in his book, "Wanderings in Italy." "Pliny speaks to us so often and so lovingly of his that we could almost draw a plan of them; their decoration can have differed very little from that of today; in a letter to Apollinaris, he lauds his 'allevy' planted with green trees, leafy and well pruned, his planes on which the ivy climbs, hanging its supple wreaths from trunk to trunk.' It was not until the time of the Renaissance that the lovers of gardens were no longer content with natural beauty, and supplemented it by complicated ornament, porticoes, architectural fantasies, artificial waters and all that Barro aptly describes as 'the art of arranging realities.' . . . However, unlike the English (and, on occasion, the French) the Italians did not attempt to imitate nature artificially; they only sought to embellish it according to the rules of art."

"At Verona even more than elsewhere, perhaps, gardens were always held in honor. From time immemorial the shores of the Brenta were covered with parks and country houses. One of the most ancient documents on the villas of the Middle Ages was written as long ago as the fourteenth century for the Veronese family of the

Cerrati, and it was also a Veronese, Leonardo Grasso, who bore the cost of the famous Dream of Poliphilus, in which several flowery groves are described and etched. This morning, too, in the Museo Civico, I noticed a fine fountain and a garden background in the S. Catherine by the Veronese painter, Vittore Pisanello.

"A little courtyard with battlemented walls precedes the Glass Garden; but the walls are of black bricks, the battlements are draped with Virginia creeper, and through the iron gates the garden smiles so invitingly that a friendly face seems to greet you on the threshold and beg you to enter."

"The characteristic feature of the

## Motley as a Speaker

(Motley to His Mother)  
31, Hertford Street, Mayfair,  
May 10th, 1860.

My dearest Mother,—I send by this steamer a copy of the Times containing an account of the Anniversary Banquet of the Royal Academy. You will see that I was called on to respond to the toast of Literature, and that I was obliged to make a short speech. It was a most awful ordeal. For the company is exceedingly select, which made the compliment very great, but the feeling of trepidation still greater. However, as I knew a

scored virtues to shine forth in full-rounded splendor. . . . Lucy came so early as to have the start even of aunt Glegg; for she longed to have some undisturbed talk with Maggie about the wonderful news. It seemed—did it not? said Lucy, with her prettiest air of wisdom—as if everything. . . . were conspiring now to make poor dear aunt Tulliver, and cousin Tom, and naughty Maggie too, it she were not obstinately bent on the contrary, as happy as they deserved after all their troubles. . . . Aunt Tulliver must certainly go to the Mill now, and keep house for Tom; that was rather a loss to Lucy in the matter of household comfort; but then, to think of poor aunt being in

## A Book in the Pocket

"In my country walks I usually carry a book in the pocket opposite to my lunch," Charles S. Brooks confides to the reader in "Chimney-Pot Papers." "I seldom read it, but it is a comfort to have it handy. I am told that at one of the colleges, students of smaller application, in order that they may truthfully answer as to the length of time they have spent upon their books, do therefore literally sit upon a pile of them, as on a stool, while they engage in pleasant and more secular reading. I do not examine this story closely, which rises, doubtless, from the jealousy of a rival college. Rather, I think that these students perch upon the books which presently they must read, on a wise instinct that this preliminary contact starts their knowledge. And therefore a favorite volume, even if unopened in the pocket, does nevertheless by its proximity color and enhance the enjoyment of the day. I have carried Howell, who wrote the 'Familiar Letters,' unread along the countryside. A small volume of Boswell has grown dingy in my pocket. I have gone about with a copy of Addison with long S's, but I read it chiefly at home when my feet are on the fender."

"I had by me once as I crossed the Devon moors a volume of 'Richard Feverel.' For fifteen miles I had struck across the upland where there is scarcely a house in sight—nothing but grazing sheep and wild ponies that ran at my approach. Sometimes a marsh stream flowed down a shallow valley, with a curl of smoke from a house that stood in the hollow. At the edge of this moorland, I came into a shady valley that proceeded to the ocean. . . . I pushed aside the bushes and saw a stream trickling on the rocks. I thrust my head into a pool until the water ran into my ears, and then sat with my bare feet upon the cool stones where the rannel lapped them, and read 'Richard Feverel.' To this day, at the mention of the title, I can hear the pleasant brawl of water and the stirring of the branches in the wind that wandered down the valley."

## Tis the Privilege of Art

Give to barrows, trays and pans  
Grace and glimmer of romance;  
Bring the moonlight into noon  
Hid in gleaming piles of stone;  
On the city's paved street  
Plant gardens lined with lilacs sweet;  
Let spouting fountains cool the air,  
Singing in the sun-baked square:  
Let statue, picture, park and hall,  
Ballad, flag and festival,  
The past restore, the day adorn,  
And make to-morrow a new morn.

"Tis the privilege of Art  
Thus to play its cheerful part . . .  
—Emerson.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By  
MARY BAKER EDDY

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gardens of Verona and Florence, Bellagio, Genoa, and Rome, is that they are placed on hill-sides and laid out in terraces. The parks of the Ile-de-France and Touraine, on the other hand, extend on vast surfaces, flat, or slightly undulating; their lines develop majestically and produce a harmony somewhat cold and severe, like the fine periods of Racine or Bossuet. Here, the villas have the uneasy aspect of the souls that created them, and those whose sensibility is not excited by surroundings will not appreciate their charm to the full. The vistas of Versailles are never seen to better advantage than in calm and solitude. The Italian avenues with their abrupt windings, their corners of sunshine, or shadow, their heavy accents, are attuned to the moods of restless hearts.

"The perfume of the flowers flows out as day declines. The lawns are studded with beds of pinks. Clumps of crimson salvia blaze fiercely in the slanting rays of the sun. Great red and yellow canna and pink gladioli bend from the tops of their long stalks as if exhausted. Lichens eat into the statues which rise among the foliage, the only figures in this dream-landscape. The marble is scaling. The trunks of old trees are drying up under the embrace of the stout ivy branches. . . . But a gardener's cottage covered with roses and wisteria speaks of realities. It adjoins a wall overgrown with jasmine; the foliage is starred with white flakes, as after a snow-shower in April. On the first terrace in the most sunny corners oleanders, orange-trees and palms strike a warmer note. And on every side blossoming tuberoses send out heavy waves of perfume. . . . on this September afternoon."

"But the glory of the garden is the cypress-avenue, which climbs the hill, mounting from terrace to terrace. You enter it gravely. Mystery hovers round you. You read the inscriptions on the trees: three hundred, four hundred, five hundred years, and your heart sinks. Three, four, five centuries and more have gone by before the immovable serenity of these venerable cypresses!"

## A Little Strip of Sea

I do not own an inch of land,  
But all I see is mine,—  
The orchard and the mowing-fields,  
The lawns and gardens fine. . . .  
And, more magnificent than all,  
My window keeps for me  
A glimpse of blue immensity,—  
A little strip of sea.

Richer am I than he who owns  
Great fleets and argosies;  
I have a share in every ship  
Won by the inland breeze,  
To loiter on yon airy road  
Above the apple trees.  
I freight them with my untold dreams;  
Each bears my own picked crew;  
And nobler cargoes wait for them  
Than ever India knew.  
My ships that sail into the East  
Across that outlet blue. . . .  
—Lucy Larcom.

day or two beforehand that I was to be called on, I got out of the scrape pretty well, and received much applause and congratulations afterwards. But it was quite impossible for me to enjoy the dinner as I should have done had I been merely a spectator. Fancy being obliged to get up and address such an awful set of fellows as the Cabinet Ministers, Palmerston, Gladstone, Lord Russell, the Chancellor, the Judges, the Opposition fellows, Disraeli and the rest, the Lord Mayor in all his glory, all the artists, and many distinguished men of letters! It was a horrible moment for a bashful youth like me! The dinner was in itself a very pretty sight. It was in the principal hall of the Exhibition (opened that day and the day before for invited guests only, and made public a day or two afterwards). The leading pictures of the year cover the walls of the room. The dinner begins at six, and as the twilight comes on, after the tables are cleared, the choristers begin "God Save the Queen." At the first stave the gas is suddenly let on, and the walls become alive and glowing with the pictures. The effect is very startling and brilliant. There is to be another dinner, that of the Literary Fund, next week. I have accepted the office of steward, one of the twenty of course merely nominal officers, but with the express condition that I am not to be called on for a speech. I wish to have the satisfaction this time of enjoying the dinner and hearing the others, which I cannot do with the knowledge that I am to be served-up as a part of the entertainment.

Of course it is unnecessary to add that this is strictly between ourselves. I hardly feel at home here yet, and am discontented and fidgety because I have not yet got to work. I always feel thrown on my beam ends when I am compelled to be idle. However, I have a good, comfortable, little library, with all my books and papers arranged, and it will be my own fault if I do not turn off a good lot of MS. daily so soon as the mill gets going, which will be to-morrow. . . .  
Most affectionately yours,  
J. L. M.

P. S.—We had one glimpse, but a delightful one, of the Agassiz. They only stayed three days in London. They would have been overwhelmed with invitations had they remained, which I suppose was one reason for their rapid departure.—"The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," edited by George William Curtis.

## A Question of House Linen

Maggie left her good aunt Gritty at the end of the week, and went to Garum Firs to pay her visit to Aunt Pullet according to agreement. In the meantime very unexpected things had happened, and there was to be a family party at Garum to discuss and celebrate a change in the fortunes of the Tullivers, which was likely finally to carry away the shadow of their demerits like the last limb of an eclipse, and cause their hitherto ob-

her old place again, and gradually getting comforts about her there! On this last point Lucy had her cunning projects, and when she and Maggie had made their dangerous way down the bright stairs into the handsome parlor, where the very sunbeams seemed cleaner than elsewhere, she directed her maneuvers, as any other great tactician would have done, against the weaker side of the enemy.

"Aunt Pullet," she said, seating herself on the sofa, and caressingly adjusting that lady's floating cap-string, "I want you to make up your mind what linen and other things you will give Tom toward housekeeping; because you're always so generous—you give such nice things, you know; and if you set the example, aunt Glegg will follow."

"That she never can do, my dear," said Mrs. Pullet, with unusual vigor, "for she hasn't got the linen to follow suit w' mine, I can tell you. She's never the taste, not if she'd spend the money. Big checks and live things, like stags and foxes, all her table-linen is—not a spot nor a diamond among 'em. But it's poor work, dividing one's linen. . . . I never thought to ha' done that, Bessy." Mrs. Pullet continued, shaking her head and looking at her sister Tulliver, "when you and me chose the double diamond, the first flax I ever spun—and the Lord knows where yours is gone."

"I'd no choice, I'm sure, sister," said poor Mrs. Tulliver, accustomed to consider herself in the light of an accused person. "I'm sure it was no wish o' mine, iver, as I should lie awake o' nights thinking o' my best bleached linen all over the country."

"Take a peppermint, Mrs. Tulliver," said Uncle Pullet, feeling that he was offering a cheap and wholesome form of comfort, which he was recommending by example.

"O but, Aunt Pullet," said Lucy, "you've so much beautiful linen. And suppose you had had daughters! Then you must have divided it when they were married."

"Well, I don't say as I won't do it," said Mrs. Pullet, "for now Tom's so lucky, it's nothing but right his friends should look on him and help him. There's the tablecloths I bought at your sale, Bessy; it was nothing but good natur' o' me to buy 'em, for they've been lying in the chest ever since—"The Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot.

## Fireflies

I saw, one sultry night 'above a swamp,  
The darkness throbbing with their golden pomp!  
Quicker than yellow leaves, when gales despoil,  
Quivered the brilliance of their mute turmoil.  
Within whose light was intricately blent  
Perpetual rise, perpetual descent.  
As though their scintillant flickerings had met  
In the vague meshes of some airy net! . . .  
—Edgar Fawcett.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### On the Altar of Partisanship

It is incontrovertible that every failure in the functions of government under a democracy is traceable to the refusal or the neglect of the governed to exercise, in the first instance, the power reserved by them in selecting those to whom the governing power is delegated. Such a statement may be regarded as so obvious as to be almost trite, yet despite this fact the failure to realize its true significance constitutes the gravest peril to free institutions and to democracy itself. The great democracies of the world have seldom suffered from successful attack by their enemies without. The more dangerous foes are those within who, craftily and with malice prepense, usurp, by cunning devices designed to reassure the masses, direction and control of all branches of governmental machinery. It is a pathetic commentary on free government in the United States and in many of the states of the Union that the people composing those governments, when it is discovered after an election that a high executive official has been chosen who demonstrates an actual regard for his oath of office and consideration for the will of those who have elected him, congratulate themselves for their rare wisdom and good fortune.

It is not intimated that the majority, or even a considerable minority, of elected public officials are dishonest or untrustworthy. The fact is that the vast majority of them are honest, as the vast majority of the people are honest. But it is true that a majority of those chosen to executive and representative positions by the electors are not the representatives of the people, and are not, in fact, the choice of the people they claim to represent. Specific allusion to conditions in more than one of the states of the Union at the present time is unnecessary in calling attention to what the people in those states allege to be grievous and regrettable instances of maladministration. Conditions which are said to exist are not unique. Indeed they are but a repetition, perhaps in somewhat varied form, of like conditions all too frequently complained of both sectionally and nationally. Almost daily, also, there are made, in the larger cities of the United States, charges of maladministration and the disregard of the fundamental law of the municipalities. It cannot be pleaded in extenuation that these charges are often made and emphasized on the eve of a campaign in which it is sought to overthrow the executives accused of shortcomings. Such pleas do not disprove the truthfulness of the allegations. The emphasis given should serve, on the other hand, to insure, on the part of the electorate, greater care in the selection of candidates for office and the exercise of greater intelligence in discriminating between the candidates chosen in the party primaries or conventions.

There are convincing indications, perhaps because of the mistakes made in the past, of a tendency on the part of the people of the United States to refuse to follow the dictation of partisan leaders. This tendency has been more apparent in national than in state or local elections, though it might appear that exactly an opposite condition actually exists. In the middle western sections of the country, however, there is apparent a growing disregard for all party alliances. Movements which formerly found expression in the formation of ineffective and almost innocuous third party organizations now tend to center in more distinctive nonpartisan alliances or fusions. It has not been proved to the satisfaction of a great number of people that the Nonpartisan League as at present constituted offers the solvent for the undesirable conditions imposed by selfishly-directed partisanship, but the results of some recent elections prove that a way is sought to escape from a continuance of recognized abuses.

Political campaign leaders have been sensible of the fact for some years past that the voters of the nation no longer feel themselves bound, as formerly, by the fictions and traditions of their parties. Isms in politics have come to mean little more than isms generally, simply because of continued failures to fulfill actual or implied pledges of performance. Platform-making, the casual observer is bound to conclude, has become work for political craftsmen rather than one in which the desires and aims of the voting masses are considered. The product of national, state and county conventions is, in too many instances, little more than a specious pledge made up of cleverly arranged phrases. In almost stereotyped terms the platform points with pride to questionable previous performances, and views with alarm conditions which the party's traditional enemies claim to regard as the only achievements by which the national honor could have been safeguarded. One wonders, if he is able to divest himself of the more or less subtle influences of partisanship, why some political platforms are ever written.

The advent of the woman voter in national and state politics promises to hasten the new order. At present there is no apparent tendency displayed by these newly-enfranchised electors to ally themselves irrevocably with the established political parties. The full significance of this does not seem to be appreciated by party leaders, in Congress or out. It is not an extravagant guess that, sooner than some members of both houses of Congress realize, they will be asked to explain the record of their votes on important measures in which the known wishes of their constituents have been disregarded. The snap of the party whip is being altogether too greatly heeded. To the elect the closed circle formed by the chosen has ever seemed unbreakable. Defeat for the discredited and the vanquished has spelled victory for those acclaimed the people's choice. And victory it is if the trust imposed is kept inviolate. The people are not fickle masters. But the time has come when they give every promise that they are to be stern and exacting masters, and that honest service is to be demanded and required. They are finding, if they have not already found, the means to the end desired. It is through the ballot, as always, but it is no longer under the strict censorship of biased and blinded partisanship.

### Spain, France, and Tangier

It is not for the fact that, for years before the war, Morocco was recognized as one of the world's danger zones, the present struggle between France and Spain for the possession of Tangier would present elements almost of comedy. According to the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912, the town of Tangier, with a zone of some 140 square miles, was declared internationalized. This zone is practically an enclave in the Tetuan Riff, which is a part of the Spanish protectorate, and Spain has always resented this alienation of what she regards as the natural outlet for the territory under her protection. France, on the other hand, has been equally resentful of the internationalization of Tangier, and has left no doubt at all as to her view that it should become French. During the war, the whole question was largely in abeyance, but during the last two years, and especially the last few months, it has grown in importance, until today the situation in Tangier is one of constant strife between France and Spain.

Only quite recently, matters worked up to what looked like a really important international crisis, though the provoking incident was one of a most trivial nature. A Spanish cruiser, the Alfonso XIII, was lying at anchor in Tangier Bay when there steamed past her a French transport. The soldiers on the transport, it was declared, as the ship passed the Alfonso XIII, "made cries of an offensive and derisive character." The Spanish colony in Tangier was immediately thrown into a ferment, and Spanish troops were actually ordered to march on Tangier from the neighboring town of Regaia, in the Spanish zone. A serious clash was only averted by a full "explanation" from the French authorities. Subsequent events have shown clearly that this "explanation" was only for the purpose of gaining time. Within a few weeks of the incident, a French squadron visited Tangier, and the visit was made the occasion, in the French colony, for all manner of festivities, in which the Sultan's representatives figured prominently. This was quickly followed by a still more pronounced effort in the visit of General Mangin, who was associated with the French campaigns in Morocco in 1911 and 1913. Once again the French colony undertook the decoration of Tangier, and everything was done to make the welcome of General Mangin appear to be a spontaneous expression of approval from the whole city, and the international zone generally.

Meanwhile, the Spanish colony is, of course, by no means idle. As time passes, indeed, far from Madrid showing any desire to moderate its claims in regard to Tangier, these claims tend to become more pronounced and emphatic. Spain, however, is in a serious difficulty. One of the central points of her foreign policy, at present, is to promote a good understanding with France, and Tangier is constantly obtruding itself and upsetting the calculation of Spanish statesmen. The situation, of course, as far as Spain is concerned, is not likely to be improved by the recent Spanish reverses in Tetuan Riff, nor is the effect of Spanish policy in the Spanish zone a strong argument in favor of handing over Tangier to Spain. Be all this as it may, however, the attempt to settle the question by means of petty intrigue is as unworthy as it is dangerous, and an end ought to be made of such methods. If the settlement in regard to Tangier calls for revision, as practically everybody is agreed it does, then a conference on the matter should be called at the earliest possible moment, and a sincere effort made to secure a settlement more satisfactory than the present one to all parties concerned.

### The Miners of West Virginia

PEOPLE merely reading the reports of guerrilla warfare in Mingo County and Logan County, West Virginia, may be inclined to say offhand that the insurrection should be promptly suppressed. Yet the suppressing of lawlessness will not alone solve the difficulties. The question at issue there is whether the mine operators, or the men through their unions, shall dominate the situation. Much, of course, can be said on both sides; but the real solution is for neither to have absolute domination. Already the mine operators have used every method of influence, including the discharge of employees, to prevent the unionization of the West Virginia coal fields. The Miners Union also, which until recently has not been strong in this region, has used all sorts of influence to induce the men to join it. On both sides now mere persuasion has given way to force. The mine operators have employed a detective agency, with men engaged because of their ability in using physical force, to oppose the activities of those who are trying to extend the influence of the union. The union and those in sympathy with it, including, of course, some men who have little conviction as to which side is right, but who are ready for a fight at any time, have retaliated by methods of guerrilla warfare. This, then, is the situation, which can be only slightly improved by the suppression of the fighting. If troops are employed to stop the disturbance, there will still remain the basis of the difficulty, which can be removed only as it is replaced with real cooperation.

The answer to the question as to how real cooperation can be worked out between employers and employees in the mines of West Virginia, involves consideration of the whole problem of collective bargaining. The miners, or at least the representatives of the union, maintain that there is no equality in bargaining unless the employees are free to act as a unit, just as the corporations are. Yet if the men are intimidated into joining the union, they are no more free than if they are forced by the mine operators to refrain from joining. There is no freedom in a form of organization which depends for its effectiveness on physical force. There must, therefore, be worked out some way of democratic cooperation which shall be binding on all. This may require boards of arbitration, courts of conciliation, or other means, but in the end the public opinion of the mining community, rightly developed, will be more powerful than any such force as guerrilla warfare ever could be. If a demand is right, it is right for all concerned, and its rightness must bring about its fulfillment.

Both the mine operators and the miners have so far been looking at their rights, and at the wrongs done to them, from very limited points of view. Their considera-

tion of the situation must become immensely broader in order that they may find the way to go forward together. Lawlessness and insurrection must, of course, be replaced now by order and respect for government, and the operators and miners alike must be patient in working out the solution for their discords. Amid the excitement of marching men, ambushes, and machine guns, it may seem difficult to be patient, because motives may seem distorted and the mere desire to use physical force in one way or another may seem contagious. The public needs to recognize in this situation, however, that Capital as exemplified in coal mining is no more blameless than is Labor. More than suppression by force is necessary to correct the wrongs on both sides. For the real remedy, which will involve more constructive than destructive action, all must be patient, in spite of difficulties. Though the adjustments in a democracy may seem slow, they are certainly more successful in the end than blind rebellion.

### The Saseno Question

The question of Saseno is important chiefly because of the light which it sheds upon the trend of Italian policy in the Adriatic. The whole effort of Italy, during the past two years, in this region, has been directed toward preventing the fulfillment of Greek aspirations in Northern Epirus. It was with this end in view that Italy surrendered the control of the Province to the Muhammadan Government at Durazzo, in the December of 1919; it was with this end in view that she provoked the "war" with Albania, in the summer of last year; and it was with this end in view that, just about a year ago, she concluded a treaty with the Albanians, whereby, apparently, she made most important concessions to Albania.

Italy agreed, amongst other things, to evacuate the port of Valona and the surrounding district, the object, of course, being so to strengthen the new Albania as to render as difficult as possible the achievement of the Greek purpose in the neighboring district of Epirus. It now transpires, however, that these concessions on the part of Italy were not so drastic as at first appeared. The barren little island of Saseno, which, until the last few days, was little known, lying at the entrance to the Gulf of Valona, practically commands the port of that name, and if fortified could become a strong strategic position. Italy, in her agreement with Albania, stipulated that this island should be surrendered to her for the purpose of converting it into a naval base. She was, however, uncertain as to Albania's title to the island, and so, it appears, safeguarded herself by an additional stipulation that, in the event of war, Italy should have the right to use the port and harbor of Valona.

What has caused the present importance of the issue is the realization of the fact that the island of Saseno cannot be ceded to Italy by Albania, for the reason that it is already Greek territory. There seems to be no doubt whatever that Saseno must be included in the Ionian Islands, and if this should prove to be the case, it has been Greek for considerably more than half a century. There is, moreover, this further important consideration, namely, that Italy alone, amongst the powers, has so far recognized the government at Durazzo as the de facto government of Albania. Italy, therefore, finds herself confronted with a grave uncertainty as to her new "acquisition." It is not anticipated that serious trouble will result from the situation, but Saseno certainly does add further complexity to an already complex problem.

### The Autumn of 1621

TO THE many people, from all parts of the world, who found their way this summer to Plymouth, the old town on the coast of Massachusetts, to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims, and to the many more who joined in the celebrations from afar, there must be a very special interest in recalling the actual happenings in the little Plymouth colony, 300 years ago. What is really known is scanty enough, yet, through the simple narrative of "Bradford's Diary," the outstanding events, in this first year, may be traced, month by month, and, sometimes, week by week. And the interesting part of it is that, interspersed with hard work and solid achievement, there always seems to have been some high adventure or some incident of great concern to occupy the attention of the little band. Thus, the spring and summer had seen the arrival of Squanto, the "spetial instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation"; the dispatch of the Mayflower on her way home; the formal peace with the great chief Massasoit, followed by the embassy of Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. Hopkins, and the "foresaid Squanto" to Massasoit's territory, and last but by no means least, the tremendous excitement caused by the disappearance of John Billington, who lost himself in the woods, fell amongst unfriendly Indians, and was only rescued through the good offices of Massasoit. The return of John Billington, which must have taken place early in August, was followed, in spite of another difficulty with "a Sachem called Corbitant," by a general peace-making with the Indians, so that Bradford was able to record that "peace and acquaintance was pretty well established with the natives about them."

Peace at home, however, was only welcomed by the colonists as an opportunity for further adventures abroad. On the 18th of September, the famous shallop with ten men and, once again, the admirable Squanto for their guide, set out for Massachusetts, "to discover and view that bay, and trade with the natives." The explorers had much success, came back well supplied, and with a good report of the land. And then, as the leaves of the trees began to redden, and the days to draw in, and the eagerness of the fall was in the air, "they began . . . to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fite up their houses and dwellings against the winter."

The picture, as Bradford draws it, is one of increasing plenty, of the bleak days of want and uncertainty left behind, "All the somer there was no want." There is an air about it all of confident looking forward, and the news which reaches England and Holland, months afterward, tells of plenty, "a peck of meale a weeke to each person" and now, since the harvest, Indian corn in like proportion, "which made many afterwards write so

largely of their plenty hear to their freinds in England, which were not fained, but true reports."

Then, one day, when the last leaves had been swept from the trees and, maybe, the first flurry of snow had whitened the fields turned up for the winter, an unexpected thing happened. For there came in a little ship from England "bringing Mr. Cushman and thirty-five persons to remaine and live in the plantation." True, they came with little or no provision, and the large addition to the colony promised to involve, as it ultimately did involve, short commons for all. Nevertheless, the arrival "did not a little rejoice them." Within fourteen days, the little ship was on her way back to England with a cargo valued at £500, and the establishment of trade looked for by the adventurers was an accomplished fact.

### Editorial Notes

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE, now in Washington as head of the Korean mission, wants the case of Korea taken up by the nations. Of course, that "case" arose originally out of the Japanese occupation and began in earnest when Japan took over the suzerainty from China, following the Chino-Japanese war. It should be added, however, that the Koreans' struggle against the Japanese dates from centuries ago, when in sea fights the Koreans were actually superior to their foe. It is on record that they took the Japanese by surprise. By covering the hulls of their ships with metal they were able to fire through openings and sink or disperse the vulnerable Japanese fleet, and thus stave off invasion. Korea, however, gave the world another surprise later, when, following the westernizing of Japan, the Korean monarch served the Mikado with a bold notice that he intended to cease all relations with a "renegade from oriental civilization." But how history repeats itself! The Japanese oyster of seclusion was opened by Commodore Perry. Years later the Japanese forced the Koreans to open up certain ports to foreign trade. The American naval man had certainly set the ball rolling with a vengeance.

THE statement that the United States Steel Corporation will undertake to move a town in the iron belt of Northern Minnesota a mile from its present site will go forth to the world as one more remarkable feat of the engineering ingenuity of Americans. To Americans, however, such feats are prosaic, everyday facts because of the circumstance, not known to the average European, that the American village house is usually built of wood resting upon a foundation from which it can easily be removed intact. This circumstance has its distinct advantages. The original locations for human settlements have not always been wisely chosen. Russians never wholly understood the wisdom of Peter the Great in placing his St. Petersburg where he did. London, had it been built by moderns, would probably have had a better site; the Dutch, who started what is now New York, never foresaw the billions of dollars which would have to be spent to acquire a sure foundation for skyscrapers; Amsterdam is doubtless where it is only because of imperative necessity; while San Francisco, perched on the tip of a peninsula with a stretch of water between it and the mainland, would not pass as an instance of good selective judgment seen through present civic standards. Yet ask San Francisco to change sites with Oakland. Does anyone doubt the answer?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M. P., chancellor of the university, attended the jubilee of Newnham, Cambridge, England. This was very fitting, for the college was, as Mr. Balfour put it, "the great adventure of fifty years ago." It was then that he, with John Stuart Mill, and other far-seeing optimists, gave support to the unwonted enterprise. Bold and unusual in the extreme it appeared to their contemporaries. Provoking of a latter-day smile is the action of the Cambridge ladies who, when it became known that the girl students of Newnham had a boat of their own, called in a body and said firmly that such a thing was most improper. The boating was given up in deference to public opinion, and that was only fifty years ago! Newnham was indeed an immense adventure!

STAGE history is repeating itself in regard to the "Beggar's Opera." It has had a long run of popularity since its revival in London; and the echo of its praises has even reached the inner sanctum of Somerset House. A letter with the official stamp was forthwith addressed to "John Gay, Esq.," demanding a return of the author's fees received from the opera. The letter was sent back, inscribed "Present address unknown." The income tax official who might perhaps have been expected to know a little better was only following the example of the pit, which in its enthusiasm for the "Beggar's Opera" raised cries of "Author, Author," when on its revival the old play took the town by storm.

DR. MARY SCHARLIEB, that pioneer of professional women, has a vision of a great army of domestic auxiliary women workers who, when the need is sorest, will come to the help of strugglers with domestic difficulties. Not as servants will they come, and yet not quite as daughters. The dilemma which the definition of their exact status presents is illustrated in the story of an ingenious kitchen maid. She was asked to address her mistress in the usual manner as the other servants did, and not by her name. "Well, it's like this," she returned, "I cannot call her 'Mum' as I always call my mother that, but I don't mind calling her 'Auntie' if she likes it better."

STRANGE are some of the anomalies of the British peerage. A curious fact has come to light in connection with Lord Reay and his title. A Dutchman by birth, he was an Englishman by naturalization, a baron of the United Kingdom by creation, a baron of Scotland by descent, and chief of the Clan Mackay in Scotland. The peerage of the United Kingdom now lapses; and the barony of Scotland and the chieftainship of the Clan Mackay go to Lord Reay's cousin, a Dutchman whose father was Prime Minister of Holland. England, Scotland, and Holland will be all the better for this complicated bond of union.